CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,298—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 22-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } doz. bottles.
"Glentromie"... ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
P. & O. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
P. & O. CLYDE	3126	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,
				1891.
P. & O. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
P. & O. TEMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
P. & O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
P. & O. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
P. & O. GANGES	4208	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
P. & O. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
P. & O. BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
P. & O. ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th ,,
P. & O. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
P. & O. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th ,,

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris ....24th Mar.
ROME	3911	1000	A. W. Adamson .... 7th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin .... 5th May

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,
				91.
PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	1st Jan.
BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	15th ,,
ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	29th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th November 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th December, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Dec. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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(in pamphlet form),

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th December.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 6th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Busheer, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 7th December, after arrival of incoming English mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 23rd December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
NUBIA	3,551	T. Knox	6th Dec.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	18th ,,

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th November, 1890.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports, Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

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BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.		CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
19 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Chablis.....	10 8
	A favourite White Dinner Wine.	
20 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Beaune.....	11 0
	A fine Red full-bodied Wine.	
23 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Macon	12 8
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	
22 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Pommard...	12 0
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	
31 0	...Still.....BURGUNDY...Chambertin...	17 0
	This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	
19 0	...Fine.....SAUTERNE...Barsac	10 0
	A good light refreshing Wine.	
22 0	...Superior SAUTERNE from the Bordeaux Dist...	12 8
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	
30 0	...Haut SAUTERNE, very rich and fine.....	16 8
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.
JUST UNPACKED.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.
ALL OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.
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LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.
Can be obtained from and fitted by
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THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

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THE ADVENTURES OF
THOMAS BROWN,
A GRIFFIN.
THACKER & CO., LD.,

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,
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TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusully large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices :—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	10 8	6 0
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	10 8	6 0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 dos. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.		
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	13 8	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	17 0	10 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	33 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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Largest Wine Shippers to India and the East. Price List free on application.

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CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
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ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
A SAFE and Palatable Preparation, of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic Properties.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.
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FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,, do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera a Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of trade an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33. Russell's Street Bloomsbury; London.

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ELBERFELD.
NEW SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.
PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.
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In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 16 gr. and 8 gr.
ARISTOL—NEW ODOURLESS AND NON-POISONOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM.
In 1oz. Original Bottles only.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.
GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE.
WITH a view of disposing of Surplus Stock to make room for new goods expected to arrive in the first Week of December, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have pleasure to announce that they have put aside a portion of THEIR EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE STOCK, which they offer at the GREAT REDUCTION of 30 (Thirty) PER CENT., thus enabling purchasers to obtain bargain at less than manufacturing prices.
THESE GOODS CONSIST OF :
Gold and Silver Watches and Clocks, Gold and Silver Suites and Demi Suites, Gold Brooches, Earrings and Lockets, Gold Bracelets, Necklets and Pendants, Best Electroplated Ware, Musical Boxes, Symphoniums and a few Pianos.
The clearance sale will last till 15th December only.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, ETC.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.
WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Beaver Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
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CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
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PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE NEW SEASON.
AT THE DEPOT OF
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.
PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR THEIR UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
Up-Countries Orders will be promptly and carefully executed.
None are genuine unless signed by me.
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE.

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EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our
GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE
for the coming season.
This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
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ESTABLISHED 1842.
J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE.
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
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A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 240 High Holborn, LONDON.

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CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!!
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.
THIS HOTEL is situated in the Lanowli Woods upon the Summit of the Hill. Table and accommodation excellent. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., first rate quality. Good Piano for general use. Conveyances to and from Hotel. Terms as usual Apply to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

SYMPHONIUMS!!!
THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.
Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING!
SERVANTS' CLOTHING!!
FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS
AND
BLANKETING,
Of all colours and pieces and suitable for all grades of servants.
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.
GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA, PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.
BULL, BEVAN & Co., LD., Agents.
52, Custom House Road.

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Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.
MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lenark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE, PAREL.

FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1890, 9 P. M.

MUSICAL OLIO

And the farce "BILLY DOO,"
To conclude with a Quadrille Party, will be given in Aid of the ORGAN FUND of St. Mary's Church, Parel.

ADMISSION, Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at the door.

VOCALISTS—Misses E. Dumayne and Carpenter, Messrs. Wood, Mellor, Parkinson, Waite, Hart, and Conyers.

Characters of Farce by Mrs. Hart, Messrs. Coster, Gauthorne and Hart.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
FOR
INDIAN PRINCES, RAJAS, CHIEFS, NOBLEMEN, &c., &c.
MOST VALUABLE
GOLD WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS,
OF
VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICES,
BY
JOHN JONES, 338, STRAND,
AND
JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "LABOURDONNAIS" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her Cargo in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1890.

NOTICE.

TWO CURRENCY NOTES made over to the POLICE on the 2nd instant. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd December, 1890.

ESTATE OF MAJOR-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42, ACT XXVII, of 1865, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late CHARLES THOMAS HEATHCOTE, late of Castra, Tasmania, a Major General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who died at Leith in Tasmania, on the 31st day of August, 1889, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Pryce Weedon, a Member of the Firm of Messrs Grindlay, Groom & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH FROM THIS DATE to the said Messrs Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 3rd December 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Dockyard, through Registered Post, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on the 13th January, 1891, for the SUPPLY for three years at this Port by contract of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of H. M.'s Indian Marine Vessels at Bombay.

For further particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of the 4th December, 1890, or apply to the undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 3rd December, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that I have ALLOWED TO REMAIN in the POSSESSION of my MOTHER, BHAGIRTHUBAI, widow of VENAYEKRAO MANCOBA, my SIX GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each, bearing Nos. 1,06,779-1,06,784 and renewal Numbers B000110 to B000115 loan of 1865, and standing in the joint names of myself and the said Bhagirthubai to enable her to draw interest only of such Notes for her maintenance during her life, and that I would be entitled to such notes after her death in terms of the Agreement made between myself and my said mother Bhagirthubai, dated 6th August, 1884. I have therefore to caution the Public that the said Bhagirthubai has no power to deal with those notes in any way excepting to draw interest for her maintenance during her life time. If any person has dealt or will deal with these notes without my written consent, he has done so, and will do so, at his own risk and peril.—Dated 3rd December, 1890.

WASUDEO VENAYEKRAO MANCOBA.

Gaikawar Lane, near General Assembly's Institution, Agiary Road.

THE HOUSE TO SUPPLY YOU WITH
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES
IS
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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE AND A HALF will be issued between any two Stations on this Railway from SATURDAY, the Thirteenth of December, 1890, to WEDNESDAY, the Thirty-first of December, 1890 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth of January 1891.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, the Second of December 1890

THE Undersigned keeps in Stocks MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunitions, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેક્યાદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A WELL KNOWN Manufacturing Firm of MUSIC GOODS and CORDS for Music Instruments of every description (highest awards at all the principal exhibitions) desires to form connections with importers for whom the advertisers would at the same time buy on commission in Germany all classes of GOODS suitable for Export. Full particulars invited to "J. F. 9499," care of RUDOLF MOSSE, Berlin, S. W.

ARMY, NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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THE DIRECTORS have much pleasure in announcing that the Bombay Stores of the above Society will be OPENED for business on the 15th December, under the management of a gentleman for many years actively connected with the Indian retail trade and intimately acquainted with the requirements of Europeans of all classes resident in India.

Spacious Show Rooms have been secured at the Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, and a large and varied stock of the highest class goods will be available to the Shareholders Ticket-holders and the Public, at prices lower than those at present ruling in India.

Shareholders and Ticket-holders will be entitled to certain Valuable Privileges ascertainable on application.

Annual tickets will be issued at Rs. 2 and Life Tickets at Rs. 10.

The Directors appeal with the utmost confidence to their friends and the public generally, in India, for support in the present undertaking. Nothing will be wanting on the part of the Society to secure and merit the favour of its constituents.

For Annual or Life Tickets, application should be made to the Manager of the Bombay Branch.

THE "WITTERS'" IMPROVED AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for the Sale of "WITTERS'" Improved Automatic Sprinklers. Mr. WITTER, of Messrs. WITTER and SONS, the Inventors and Patentees of the above Sprinklers, is now in Bombay, and will be happy to furnish any information on the subject.

Their Sprinklers have been approved of by the Fire Offices Co. and the Mutual Insurance Companies.

For Prices and Particulars apply to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for India, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1890, for the completion of pipe line and laying a 48" water main from Ghat Kopar to Kala Chowki Road, forming part of the Tansa Water Works.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5, and any further information that may be required can be obtained at his office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week days.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000 in cash or approved securities to be paid to the Chief Accountant and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further sum of Rs. 15,000 will have to be deposited by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

W. CLERKE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Tansa Works.

Tansa Executive Engineers Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1890.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22½ miles.

Plants and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.

Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

FOR SALE.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE.

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN BAZAR.

JUST LANDED two brand new light English-built canoe LANDAU suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

A brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIA and a MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of pair horse and single English made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.

A MAIL PHAETON, the property of an officer, lately gone home.

Also a pair of handsome well matched young and fast grey Arabs, the property of a gentlemen.

Apply to

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

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KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund.....$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on Application.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
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Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Ant'septic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 51.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA INCAPACITY FOR WORK AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the price of KIRBY'S are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that

Each bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

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This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble*, *anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/- 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any Post Town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office Order for 21/-

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882.....	£308,699 0 0
„ 1885.....	£288,156 0 0
„ 1886.....	£355,039 0 0
„ 1889.....	£1,104,173 15 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now Amounts to..... } £3,475,114 . 5 9

Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS.... £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve months..... Rs. 26
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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY CO., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TAND

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	6 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	915
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	160,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartered Bank of India, Morocco, &c.	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Comptoir d'Escompte	80,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	...
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250		1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	₹Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	167½
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	...	505
Brenda Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,500	1,500	45 dvd.	360
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg. Port	150	400	...	Rs. 20	180
French	515	3,500	2,500	150	1,075
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	525xd
Hemchl Press Co. Ld	450	450	500	30	450
Kaiser-i-Hind	750	100	all	...	165
Khasgaum	240	450	450	54	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	165
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	265
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,175
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	...	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 80	695

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	12,500	1,000	all	20	500
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	71
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	? pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	370xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	925
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	610
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	475
Dhun Mills	1,400	1,000	1,000	60	760
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	495
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	...	300
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	575 xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	535
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	225
Jewraj Balco	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	620
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	2,500	100	100	Rs. 10	175
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	850
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900 x
Mahalaxmee	660	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,185
Massagon	5,000	250	250	0	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,570 x
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	635
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	370
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,010 x
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,315
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	405
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	265
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	372½
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,040
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	620

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	400

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	213½
Back Bay Baths	750	150	150	7½	160
Badham Pile	500	50	50	12	50
Bapty Bros.	5,000	100	100	12	95
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	6,625	200	185	18	40
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Sidharmaah Trading Corporation	800	2,500	1,000	70	750
Do. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,725
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	33½	935
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	97
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Deccan Ice Co	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	515
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Empire Fire Insurance	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Geyer & Co., Ld	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Fire Insurance Co	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
John Roberts & Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
Kemp & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 xd
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	25½	285
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	300	30	80
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	45
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	80	12 pr. ct.	180
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Prince of Wales Pier	5,000	1,000	1,000	20	362½
Royal Flour Mills	250	18,000	1,000	N dvd	1,800
Scoundy & Co	2,500	100	100	...	63
Southwell and Main	1,000	100	100	9	80
Tramway and Omnibus	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	[all	85	900
Telephone Co	1,500	100	100	10	95
Western India Flour	9,200	125	25	5-8	11¼
	...	...	...	...	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 21-11
China Leaf	...	„ 21-6
Pekin Bar Gold, New	...	„ 20-14 nom.
Do. Old	...	„ 21 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	...	„ 21-6
English Sovereigns	...	„ 13-3
Do. Dragons	...	„ 13-3
Bar Silver 17 Bottennee	...	„ 105-7
Bar Silver 17 Do.	...	„ 105-10
Spoon Silver	...	„ 105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lady Reay Memorial Fund Committee, Malabar Hill, 4 p. m.

Columbia Skating Rink.

Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p. m.

Young Men's Christian Association, 8-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Devonshire (s), from Rangoon; and Busheer (s), Marmugoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kistna (s), for Karachi, &c.; and Avern (s), London, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Devonshire entered and the s. s. Knight Errant left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Labourdonnais entered and the s. s. Henzada, s. s. Suez, and s. s. Taif left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 29th November shows a decrease of Rs. 12,623, in total earnings.

THE BOMBAY HARRIERS.—The Bombay Harriers will meet at Wodehouse Bridge this evening, at 9, p.m. for a run. Visitors are welcome.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. Ragunath Baba Sahib, the Desai of Sawantwadi, who arrived in Bombay, on Monday last, has taken up his residence at Tardeo.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—The carriage of Mr. T. J. Dacars collided yesterday with another on the Mayo Road, Bombay. One of the horses was badly injured, and the carriage greatly damaged.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. W. Hind Smith, travelling secretary of the National Council of British Y. M. C. Associations, Exeter Hall, London, will conduct a meeting at the Y.M. C. A. Rooms, at 8-30 p.m. The meeting will be open to all, including ladies.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.—A fire broke out in the 6th Kamateepoora Lane yesterday, on the 3rd storey of a chawl, in which cowdung bratties were stored. Little damage was done. How the bratties got on fire is not known. The people living on the premises quickly suppressed the fire, and there was no need to telephone for the fire staff.

DRIVING WITHOUT LIGHTS.—Inspector McCormack, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, charged Caba Mamuja and Bow Kurbaba, under Section 19, clause 3, Police Act of 48-60, with driving their labour-carts without sufficient light. Accused pleaded that their lamps were broken, but that being considered no excuse they were fined 8 annas each.

BLOCKING THE FOOTPATH.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Alarakia Poonjah and three others, all petty hawkers, were charged with causing obstruction by exposing articles for sale on the footway, in Khojah Street. Accused denied the charge, but from the evidence adduced, the third accused was acquitted, and the remainder fined Rs. 2 each.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday afternoon, in connection with the Association, a public lecture on "Climate and Stimulants" was delivered at the Money School, by Dr. Alexander, M.A., B.Sc. There was a very large attendance, and the lecture was listened to throughout with great attention. A detailed report will be published in another issue.

A HINDU PHONOGRAPHER.—The *Warttahar* says:—The art of phonography is not so much practised by the Hindus as by Europeans and Parsees. Recently, however, Mr. Bhujangrao Ramchunder Manker, of Messrs Cutler, Palmer and Co., we are glad to observe, has been given a certificate of proficiency in this art by Mr. Pitman, Secretary, Phonetic Society (Bath), and has also been admitted a member of the Phonetic Society.

PUTTING THE NOOSE ROUND THEIR OWN HEADS.—Golab Mahomed and Nana Bhalee were brought before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, for behaving in a disorderly manner in the street. The second accused explained that he had a quarrel with the first, who went for a policeman, and that officer now charged both with being drunk and disorderly in a public place; whereas they were not drunk and did not fight in the stable where they quarrelled. The accused were acquitted.

"PACHESEE."—Inspector Hiscocks, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, brought Kader Jan Mahomed and ten others before Mr. Hamilton, on a charge of gaming with dice in Kazipura, on Tuesday evening. When it was stated in evidence that the men were found playing a game, called *pacheses* his Worship observed that *pacheses* was a game of skill. It was played with dice, and the pieces were played with the object of bringing two together in a certain square. It was a game similar to backgammon. The accused who evidently expected punishment were overjoyed on being acquitted.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-45 this evening:—

Overture	Sailor's Afloat		Suppe.
Polka Militaire	En Gard		Waldteufel.
Ballet Music	Gustave III		Auber.
Valse	Fedora		Bucalossi.
Grand Selection	Macbeth		Verdi.
Quadrille	New Promenade		Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SELLING TODDY WITHOUT A LICENSE.—A Hindu, named Bicajee Butchu, was yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, for vending toddy without a license, on Tuesday evening, in the compound of the Jewish Synagogue, Byculla. The accused was undefended, and Abkari Inspector, Mr. Maidment, produced a license which authorised the prisoner to tap trees for toddy, but not to sell. Accused admitted the charge, and was fined Rs. 10. The contraband articles seized by Inspector Maidment, namely, one gallon highly fermented toddy, two and a half bottles sweet toddy, one bottle toddy, one goord (calabash) containing one bottle toddy and one tumblerful of toddy, were ordered to be confiscated.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM LIBRARY.—The managing committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam Library announces that Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, barrister-at-law, has presented the library with a further donation of Rs. 200. This gentleman had given a donation of Rs. 300 at the establishment of the library and by this further donation Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee becomes a patron of the library according to the rules of the institution. The committee have also to thank Mr. Hajee Ismail Hashim, chief partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., for his timely donation of Rs. 150. This latter gentleman has also consented to collect donations from his friends and relations for the purchase of books, &c., for the library.

PETTY THEFTS.—Govind Hurry, a Hindu lad, aged 22, was yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, placed before Mr. Hamilton, by Inspector Butfoy, on a charge of attempting to a steal box of clothes, belonging to one Gopal Shivram, a shopkeeper in Walkeshwar. Accused was detected in the act and arrested. Accused pleaded that he was drunk and quarrolsome and stood falsely charged with theft. He was sentenced to ten days' rigorous inprisonment. He was then brought forward again on a second charge of theft of a cotton dothur, valued at one rupee, which was found in his possession on arrest, and subsequently traced by Appa Narayen, another shopkeeper, who had left it hanging in his bazaar in front. Accused disowned the cloth, and said it was not found in his possession. He was on the the evidence adduced sentenced to a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DISPUTES WITH THE BOMBAY AGENT OF THE AMEER OF CABUL.—A few days age some disputes and differences arose between the Bombay Agent of his Highness the Ameer of Cahul as well as some Pathans on one side and some Konkanee Mahomedans of Nizampoora Street on the other; and the police authorities had to post a police watch at the house of the Agent in order to guard against a breach of the peace. In this state of circumstances, Mr. Mahomed Cassum Curtay, Superintendent of the Jooma Musjid, and a leading member of the Konkanee Mahomedan community interceded; and his influence with both the parties to the dispute enabled him to bring matters to an amicable settlement yesterday, when Mr. Curtay intimated the happy result to the Deputy Commissioner of Police and requested him to withdraw the police guard at the house of the Ameer's Agent, for which no further necessity existed.

MR. J. NEUBERG'S NEW YEAR STOCK.—Mr. J. Neuberg, tobacconist and general merchant, Medows Street, Bombay, has just issued his new catalogue for the season 1890-91. It is almost needless to say anything by way of commendation of Mr. Neuberg's cigars, cigarettes, and tobaccos, for all his patrons know they are sure to get from him good articles at moderate rates. He has just got in a large and varied stock of all the latest novelties in smokers' requisites, affording a selection which he claims to be second to none in India. But Mr. Neuberg is not a tobacconist alone. He was responsible for the first introduction of bentwood furniture into India, and that is a department which he continues to devote special attention to. Another speciality of his, is table linen, which is of very superior quality. For cooking and warming stoves, Mr. Neuberg claims priority in the field and long experience. His stock is not only extensive; but there are samples of only the best manufacture to choose from. Of first-rate quality also are the wrought-iron enamelled ware goods, of which a large stock is always kept on hand. Mr. Neuberg has also just issued a new illustrated catalogue of photographic apparatus and materials. This department is one which is largely patronised, and that being so, Mr. Neuberg has been tempted to import a large stock of the latest novelties and improvements in both apparatus and materials.

BOMBAY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—A mass meeting of the scholars of Bombay Sunday Schools, European and Native, was held in the Town Hall last night, to hear an address from Dr. Phillips, General Secretary of the Sunday School Union for India. The Rev. T. H. Greig, president of the Bombay Branch, took the chair. He stated that last year steps were taken to establish a General Union of the Sunday Schools in Bombay, in connection with the Indian Sunday School Union that had been actively working for the last twelve years. There was some little difficulty experienced in carrying out the work as the constitution of the Union seemed to be a little defective. A general meeting, however, was held on Tuesday evening and a new constitution adopted, which admitted not only all Sunday school teachers, but all those who were directly interested in Sunday schools, and desired to help on their work. It was found necessary to have a general secretary who would keep the whole of the branches of the institution in touch with each other and devote his whole time to that work. Dr. Phillips, a gentleman with large experience in organizing and carrying out such work in England, America, and India was appointed to the post. His work, in the past, had been of a most valuable character, and he had already been most successful in establishing schools where he had been at work as a medical missionary. (Applause.) Dr. Phillips then delivered an interesting and instructive address to the scholars and teachers, and was followed by Mr. Hind Smith, General Secretary in India of the Young Men's Christian Association.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon. In the absence of Sir. Henry Morland, who has gone to Calcutta on duty, Colonel Merewether, R.E., presided; and the other members present were:—The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkissondas Narotumdas, and Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.

THE BHUNDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The Committee considered letter, dated 25th ultimo, from the Commissioner, stating that out of the provision of Rs. 11,000 in the current year's budget one filter at the Bhandarwada Reservoir has been repaired, and that it is desirable that the remaining five filters should be similarly repaired and put into good condition; requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to transfer Rs. 65,500 provided in the current year's budget for rebuilding the eastern wall of the Bhundarwada Reservoir to the work of repairing the walls and floor of the remaining filters; and on the motion of Dr. Cowasjee the necessary sanction was granted.

PURCHASE OF BULLOCKS.

The Committee next considered letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the purchase from Messrs. Kursedji and Sons, of Kirkee, of 53 pairs of bullocks, at Rs. 150 per pair, and 24 pairs at Rs. 120 per pair, for the Health Department, at a total cost of Rs. 10,830, the amount to be debited to the available grants for the current year.

The necessary sanction was granted.

THE NEW BHULESHWAR MARKET SCHOOL.

The Committee next considered resolution of the Corporation of 24th ult. as follows:—"That the Standing Committee be requested to consider the question of the desirability of providing in the building of the new Bhuleshwar Market school-room accommodation in an upper floor for the use of one or more primary schools which now occupy rented houses in the neighbourhood."

Mr. Dosabhai Framji said that he was opposed to the heavy expenditure involved in the proposal. In the first place, he did not think that school-rooms could well be built over a market. In building a market its special requirements had to be attended to. Its roof must be built with certain conditions of elevation and ventilation, and these would have to be sacrificed if they attempted to put rooms over it for a school. This school-house, if he might so call it, would be more costly than it would be if it were built elsewhere, for if it were built as now proposed, its architecture would have to be harmonized with that of the market. He thought that for these schools, houses could easily be rented. If they went on building school-houses, they would say that being public buildings, they ought to be built with some pretensions to architecture. The interest upon capital thus spent would be far out of proportion to the sent which they might otherwise have to pay. He, Mr. Dosabhoy, was afraid that at the rate the Corporation were going on the expenditure on primary education would in the future amount to a large sum, which would seriously hamper them in discharging their proper municipal duties of conservancy, sanitation, &c. He thought it was a great mistake to put members of the Municipal Corporation on the Joint Schools board. With their position on the Corporation, they were able to get as much money from the Municipal coffers as they think would redound to the credit of their charge. That was, no doubt, creditable, but he thought the Corporation should check that dangerous tendency which in the future would, as he had already observed, seriously cramp their efforts in attending to and providing for the Municipal wants proper of the city, which are daily increasing.

Mr. K. N. Kabarajee said the reason why they wished school accommodation in the market was because they could not find it in Bhuleshwar. Complaints had been made about the miserable condition of some of those schools, and he thought the proposal made by Dr. Blaney at a recent meeting of the Corporation was the only feasible solution of the difficulty under the circumstances.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved that the matter be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report; which was agreed to.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Committee afterwards proceeded to consider the budget estimates for 1891-92, when the following items were passed:—Road-watering, at Rs. 93,270; road repairs, at Rs. 465,872; street improvements, at Rs. 105,030. The total of the Public Works, Engineers' Department, was passed, at Rs. 11,19,165; Health Department, at Rs. 14,26,279; public debt, at Rs. 18,03,252; pensions, at Rs. 31,500; police contribution, at Rs. 258,289; education, at Rs. 83,680; hospitals, at Rs. 54,108; discretional contingencies, at Rs. 700; auditors' allowance at Rs. 10,000; rent of Municipal Office, at Rs. 30,000; election expenses, at Rs. 10,000; Municipal buildings fire insurance fund, at Rs. 3,000; —total Rs. 60,89,101; new works at Rs. 1,00,000; reserve invested funds, at Rs. 17,000;—grand total, Rs. 62,06,101. The closing balance was passed at Rs. 1,33,574.

REMUNERATION TO AUDITORS.

On reaching the item in the budget referring to auditors' allowance,

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that the estimate for the auditors' allowance should be passed for Rs. 10,000, and moved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 10,000. The work of the auditors, he said, had been continually increasing with the growth of the Municipality, and from the fact that they had rendered valuable services for the last twenty years and more, it was only fair and reasonable that their auditors should now be paid the full amount sanctioned by law.

Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, who seconded the motion, said that as a member of the Committee he could bear witness to the honest and faithful discharge of their duties by their auditors. They had long served the Municipality, and he saw no reason why the maximum amount of remuneration should not be granted them.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik was of the same opinion.

The chairman hereupon observed that the auditors' grant had been increased only last year, and he should like to know what had occurred since to merit a further increase of about twenty-five per cent.

Mr. Dosabhoy said his opinion was the maximum rate should be granted to auditors who had served the Municipality for more than twenty years. He considered the increase last year was not sufficient, and he considered the committee should express it as their opinion.

Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas then said last year's increase was given as a stepping-stone to the maximum amount sanctioned by law, which the auditors fully deserved.

The Municipal Commissioner said if they wanted the best men for the work, they must pay the maximum amount sanctioned by law.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Committee afterwards adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were disposed of:—

RE THAKERSEY NARRONJEE.

Mr. Lang, for Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, opposing creditors, moved for a day to be fixed for the examination of the insolvent. An affidavit made by one Hunsraj Khimraj, which the learned counsel read to the Court, stated that the insolvent had concealed the greater part of his property, and that he had given undue preference to some of his creditors. The insolvency was a heavy one, but the insolvent had done nothing though he filed his schedule so far back as June, 1889. His lordship fixed the hearing for the 17th instant.

RE MEHERALI KANJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months, which was granted.

RE BABOOL BHOGA MAHIMWALLA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, stating that a mehta of the insolvent had been regularly attending the Official Assignee's office to make up the accounts, which was not yet completed. The application was granted.

RE KESHAVJEE TOOLSEYDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Anderson, on behalf of one Gungabai, woman, moved that her examination be taken at her place of residence, as she was infirm and blind and unable to ascend the court's staircase. Medical certificates were produced to show that she was unable to move from her house. Mr. Anderson made a similar application for two other female witnesses.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, consented to the application as regarded Gungabai, but opposed it as regarded the other two females.

His lordship directed that the examination of Gungabai be taken at her own house, and that the other two females be examined in open court.

RE DAMJEE RAMJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, applied for substituted service being effected on the insolvents on the ground that they were ordered to be examined in court, but were not to be found. His lordship granted the application.

RE OOJAMSEY OAKHATCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application for an interim order. Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, said that he intended to move for an interim order next court day. His lordship remarked that, as the insolvent had not served notices on certain of his creditors, no interim order would be granted until they were served.

RE KARIMBHOY ABRAHAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE THUCKER DYAL KUTCHRA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order for two months, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE SADOODIN BIN BARSHAH.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was opposed by Mr. Manker for a creditor, on the ground of concealment of books of account. After some discussion, his lordship granted the application.

RE JANMAHOMED GOOLAM HOOSEIN.

Mr. Russell, for the insolvent, moved for a postponement of the hearing, to which Mr. Anderson consented on behalf of an opposing creditor; and the application was granted.

RE GANPATRAO KACHOBA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Velljeebhoy Damjee Khoja; Hurkissondas Morarjee Kadia; Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Andhiaroo; Hooseinmeya Abdoola; Maljee Shivajee; Mahomed Ismail and another; Allymad Jeeva and another: Roshun Mitha and others; Bapoo alias Ramchander Ballajee; and Cowasjee Manekjee Kharadi.

DOGS AND THEIR OWNERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. H. McCausland appeared in answer to a summons taken out against him by Lord Colin Campbell, charging him with suffering a ferocious dog, unmuzzled, to be at large in a public place on the evening of the 27th November, contrary to the provisions of Section 19 of Act 48 of 1860, and also with committing a nuisance by taking his dog into such public place.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Nicholson, solicitor, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, was counsel for the defence.

Mr. Crawford said that Lord Colin Campbell called into the shop of Messrs. Combridge and Co. Fort, Bombay, on the evening of the 27th of Nov., and had with him his Collie dog, in charge of a dog-boy. The dog was left with the boy outside the shop and was secured with a strap. On the complainant entering the shop premises he found Mr. McCausland there with a bull-terrier dog running loose. This gentleman spoke to Lord Colin Campbell's dog-boy, and told him to move further away, whilst he himself called his own dog into the shop. Shortly after this, the bull-dog rushed out and in a ferocious manner seized Lord Colin Campbell's dog, and hung on to it so obstinately that the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting it to relinquish its hold. But a lighted cheeroot applied to the nose of the bull-terrier had the desired effect. The object of the complainant in coming to Court, counsel stated, was to secure protection in future for his dog. He regretted to find that Section 143 of the Criminal Procedure Code did not apply to this case. He should ask the Court under Section 290 to have the dog kept in restraint for the future.

Mr. Nicholson: What is the use of mentioning sections that do not apply to the case?

Mr. Crawford: I must ask Mr. Nicholson to sit down until I have concluded my remarks.

Mr. Nicholson: Well, I only wish to save the time of the Court.

Mr. Crawford, continuing, said it was not his wish to proceed with this case if the defendant would undertake to keep his dog under proper restraint in future. But in the absence of anything of that kind, he was compelled to place the case before the Court. He did not know what the defence would be. If it should be said that the defendant was ignorant of the propensities of his animal, that statement would be negatived by the fact of Mr. McCausland speaking to Lord Colin Campbell's dog-boy, which either went to show that he was apprehensive of something that was about to occur, or else had been guilty of a piece of gratuitous impertinence. His client could also state that the defendant had asked Lord Colin Campbell to keep his dog away.

Mr. Cooper wished that the two gentlemen before him and their legal advisers would go down with him into his chambers, where they could settle the matter in a very short time, if the complainant did not wish to press the case.

The parties retired and after a short consultation it was announced that the case had been amicably settled.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 22nd November in Calcutta was 278, against 230 and 203 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 4. There were 25 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 2 in the two preceding weeks; the number being lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 27; no deaths from small-pox during the week; but 9 deaths from tetanus, against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 110 and 27 respectively, against 89 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 33·2, the mean of the last five years.

MOST of the administrators who are sent out from England to fill governorships in India, observes a contemporary, have already held positions of responsibility at home, or figured with some prominence in the political world, so that we are able in some way to guess at their qualifications from their previous performance. This can scarcely be said to be the case with the new Governor of Madras. We cannot deduce much from the fact that he was elected to represent Chester ten years ago and was unseated on appeal; but beyond this he has his public career all before him. He has, however, plenty of time to make a reputation, as he is only forty years of age.

A SAD accident has happened in Bengal, writes the Lahore paper. A Hindu priest in Bengal was caught in the very act of eating, with evident relish, food cooked by Muhammadan *boburjees* on board a river steamer. This discovery has led to the loss of his lucrative situation as priest to an East Bengal Hindu *raqash*.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE LUSHAI OPERATIONS.

THE following telegrams are sent to *Pioneer* from Changsil with Sunday's date:—Fort Aijal, 29th November.—Mr. McCabe, Political Officer, and 200 of the Cachar Military Police, under Lieutenant Cole, with Lieutenant Tytler and Dr. Melville, returned here yesterday from Kalkom's village. This column left Aijal on the 16th, and attacked Kalkom the following day, acting simultaneously with a force of 70 of the 40th B. I. and 20 of the Military Police under Lieutenant Watson, which operated from Changsil. The Lushais, to the number of 300, mostly with guns, were unaware of the approach of the Aijal force, their attention being occupied by watching the approaches from Changsil, which they had strongly stockaded. Ten Lushais were shot dead in the village, and the remainder then bolted. The village consisted of 800 houses and is the largest in Lushai land.

A portion being reserved for occupation by the troops the remainder of the village was burnt. The party under Lieutenant Watson captured Kalkom's temporary village in the jungle on the 18th, and got considerable quantities of goats and household property.

Lieutenant Watson, with the 40th B. I. men, 70 police and coolies, marched to Changsil on the 19th. He destroyed the village of 100 houses of Khama, Kalkham's brother-in-law *en route*. On the 19th and 20th parties of military and police destroyed Jhoom, with its houses, and grain, &c.

On the 21st Mr. McCabe and 100 police under Lieut. Cole, captured Tohgula's new village. Three Lushais were shot dead.

On the evening of the 22nd Kalkom made an unconditional surrender and gave himself up. He is now in our hands. Kalkom is the eldest of Sukdila's s

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Ices, Wines, and Spirits to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 12 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COOWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the H l in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excelle .. cable. Convoyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

BUNGALOW, WANTED, Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill. Four bedrooms.—"B," care of this Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of EXTENSIVE STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY and Co., Ship-Chandlers, Hardware, and General Merchants, 69, Apollo Street, at 20 PER CENT. REDUCED PRICES.

TABLE D'HOTE at PEARSE'S, from 1 to 3 p.m. TIFFIN, Re. 1. At private table, 8 As. per Plate. Tea or Coffee 2 As. per Cup.—7, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, for the Punjab Club, Lahore, a HOUSE STEWARD, pure European. Pay, Rs. 100 per Mensem and free quarters. Apply, with Testimonials, to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

WANTED, 1st Class ENGINEER for a small steamer in January. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 250. Apply to "G," care of this Paper.

SONG SERVICE.—"OUR FATHER'S CARE," illustrated by Magic Lantern, Dissolving Views taken from life—BOWEN CHURCH, Apollo Bunder, 4th December, THURSDAY, 8 p.m.

YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, just out, would be glad to join CHUMMERY in Fort. "X," care of this Office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

GARDEN PLANTS in Tubs and Pots for sale at No. 341, Grant Road, near Bridge.

LADIES' visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

'XMAS CARDS for England should be posted this week, a packet containing 15 high class cards by Raphael Luck, originally published at seven shillings and six pence, Re 1 only.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.—Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

A EUROPEAN LADY wishes to give Tuition Daily in English (6th Standard) Parisian, French, Music, Singing. Highest Testimonials. Address "93" care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks, Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of well-known brands and quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper, N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.—GUYOT'S FRENCH BRACES, excellent Web, neat self-colors, White, Grey, Drab, Brown. Re. 1 per Pair.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ALL our ORGANS, WATCHES and other Goods can be exchanged within a month if not approved of. No other Firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 8, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these imposters, and we offer a reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS

For Dr. A. MENIST'S Celebrated Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH, BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

JUST LANDED, ex "Nowshera," a shipment of 200 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 15·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

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OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, C. I. ROLLER, &c.

Under instructions from Colonel W. H. Haydon, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Military Works, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., at Arsenal Park compound, consisting of old rafters, large quantity of country tiles, old iron, &c., and after at the store shed, Esplanade, near Sir J. J. School of Art, consisting of old rafters, railings, scantling, posts, bamboos, and chips, bamboo mats, C. I. Roller, iron bars, railing, shutters, firewood, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 4, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

MONEY continues to become easier daily in London: and yesterday's quotation for Consols comes ⅛ higher, at 96⅛; while the market rates of discount were further put down ¼ per cent. on Short London Bills, and ¼ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 4½ and 3¾ per cent., respectively. There was a drop of ⅝d. per oz. in Silver, at 48½d.; and Rupee Paper, following suit, was 1½ per cent. lower in Fours, and 1⅝ in 4½ per cents., at £79½ for the former, and £82¼ for the latter; while in New York the price of Silver was down 1⅛ cent.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. lower, at 4·85¾ dollars. The buying rate on India in London, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6½d. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 107¼. French Rentes were unaltered in Paris, at 95½; Exchange on London was slightly higher, at fcs. 25·28½.

In General Produce, the Linseed Market had become dull, and the spot price was 9d. per quarter lower at 42s., but to arrive the rate was unaltered at 42s. 9d. ex-quay. Wheat was quiet, but steady, and quotations for White Delhi and Soft Red on the spot in Liverpool, come unaltered, at 7s. 5d. and 7s. per cental, ex-quay, respectively; but No. 1 Soft White was ½d. per cental lower, at 7s. 6½d. ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet again last evening, and Surats easier, the Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, including 700 Surats, 5½d. per lb. was still the spot price of Mid.-American; but in East Indian Cotton there was a decline of 1-16d. in Broach and Oomras of all grades, and in "Fully Good" Bengals. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for this and next month's deliveries; 1-32d. for January-February; and 1-64d. thereafter. The day's Imports were 34,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

There was no change in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 9 7-16 cents; and March Futures were only a point higher, at 9·41 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 56,000 bales; and the figures which we give below show how the arrivals of the present crop to date compare with those of the previous two seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts	56,000	54,000	60,000
Three days' do. ...	142,000	145,000	145,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	3,316,000	3,224,000	2,747,000

In our local Cotton Market business continues on the same small scale, buyers for export keeping out of it, both for ready stuff and Arrivals, and the Mills taking New Ready Cotton sparingly, and the remains of the old crop still more so, at about previous rates. Of the former some 750 bales only have changed hands to-day, consisting of Julgaum, at Rs. 179-9½; Akote, and Ginned, at Rs. 174-87; Dhulia, at Rs. 173¼-4; Oojein Ginned, at Rs. 182; and Bengals, at Rs. 161½ per candy; and of old stuff a few hundred bales of Julgaum found buyers at Rs. 154; and a little Veraval, at Rs. 150-61; and Bengal at Rs. 141 per candy. The feeling at closing was steady.

WHEAT has been in no better inquiry for export, and little fresh business has transpired to-day; but prices are quoted as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS also remain a quiet market, and transactions have again been upon a small scale. Dealers have put up quotations for *Rapeseed* half to one anna per cwt., but for *Linseed* and other kinds they are unchanged. We now quote:—

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. Rs. 6-5-0		per cwt.
Do. do. Cawnpore. „	6-2-6	„
Do. Red do. „	5-8-0 to Rs. 6-1-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,229 bales.
Wheat	22,151 cwt.
Linseed	1,887 „
Gingelly	4,807 „
Ground Nuts	770 „
Castor Seed	836 „

EXCHANGE opened weak this morning at a decline of ⅛d. in Bank Demand, and ¼d. in three months' sight Credits, on last evening's rates, at 1s. 6 7-16d. and 1s. 6½d. respectively. The chief business done to-day has been in Bank Demand at 1s. 6 7-16d. and afterwards, as the market drooped, 1s. 6⅜d., and on this line a good deal transpired; but beyond a little Private Paper placed this afternoon at 1s. 6⅜d. for all December delivery, for three months' sight Credits, there has been nothing doing in Merchants' Bills. Forward quotations for the Bank media of remittance are nominal, Credits for January being quoted at 1s. 6⅜d.; and the market closed weak at the following ready rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 6⅜ to ⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6d. (nominal)	„
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 6⅜ to ⅜d.	„
Credits do. ...	1s. 6⅜ to ⅜d.	„
Francs do. ...	1·97½ to 1·96¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER also opened weak in presence of the news from the other side chronicled above, with Fours for Money quoted at 103⅛; and business for Account was done at 103 and 103 1-16. A firmer feeling set in this afternoon, however, and the cash price became 103 7-16 to ½, with the January account 103 3-16, at which we closed strong. 106⅛ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been in favour, and many shares have advanced Rs. 5, at our quotations, but Press Shares are quiet and generally unaltered. A further advance of Rs. 75 has taken place in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollerah ..... 4 1-16.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 6¼d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account...	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. „	82½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	107¼
Bar Silver	48⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra left here this evening.

The Anchor Line s. s. Armenia, homeward bound, left Aden on the 2nd inst., and the same Line's steamer Britannia arrived at Marseilles on the same date.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 3rd December, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	11	50 a. m.	1	42
Teheran	3	2	12 p. m.	...	53
Suez	3	1	55 p. m.	...	47

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 3rd December, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	4	37	...	7
„ Kurrachee ...	...	12	...	1
„ Madras	2	30	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Communication with British Guiana cut off by failure of cable Trinidad-Demarara.

Communication with Central and South America via the Galveston route cut off by failure of cable Salina Cruz-Libertad.

Telegrams for Guatemala and places south of Guatemala must be charged for at rates via Key West.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat close 9-30 a.m. Thursday 4th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Madagascar closes Durban at 2 Friday afternoon 5th inst.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELTON—November 27, at Lahore, the wife of Mr Joe Belton, of a son.

CAMPBELL—November 25, at Palampur, Kangra, the wife of P F Campbell, of a son.

HOMAN—November 22, at Hasaribagh, the wife of Knox Homan, Supdt, Post Offices, of a daughter.

PATERSON—November 13, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Surgeon-Major A McM Paterson, 1-2nd (P W O), Goorkhas, of a daughter.

SPROULL—November 23, at Jellulpore Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of H C Sproull, of a daughter.

STUART—November 30, at Anderson's Road, Nungumbaukum, the wife of Mr D A Stuart, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HYND—LOW—November 29, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, by the Rev Lewis Davidson, David Hynd, Calcutta, to Marion Perry King Low, late of New Port, Fifeshire, Scotland.

DEATH.

JAMESON—December 3, at Millport, Buteshire, Agnes, wife of Alexander Pringle Jameson, aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1890.

THE question of the false packing of East Indian cotton, which has been frequently discussed in our columns during the last six months, has been seriously taken up by the trade at home, with results which, so far as the Liverpool Cotton Association is concerned, were indicated by us on Tuesday. The United Cotton Spinners' Association, of Manchester, have recently made strong representations on the subject to the Liverpool Cotton Association, and that body appointed a special committee to report upon it. This Committee have recommended various changes in the by-laws relating to East Indian cotton, which may be summed up as providing for a more thorough examination of the bales in Liverpool, for the extension to twelve months of the time allowed for the return of false-packed cotton, and for the imposition of a penalty not exceeding a farthing a pound upon "arrival" cotton that is returned on account of false packing. The recommendations of the Committee have been adopted by the Association, with certain modifications, chief amongst which is that the time allowed for return is to be six months, and not twelve, as proposed by the Committee. A Manchester correspondent who has been good enough to communicate to us the result of the deliberations of the Association states that it is believed there that the new regulations will stamp out false-packing in East Indian cotton. If that is so, no one will be more gratified than those who have raised the question on this side, and some of whom have doubted if anything short of legislative intervention would suffice to get rid of the evil There is no doubt as to the mischief that has arisen from the practice. Indian cotton has of late years regained the bad name that it had in the days, before the American war, when, according to a story told by Mr. Bright, men in Lancashire used to pray to be delivered from "Surats" as from something hopelessly and entirely bad. Our Manchester correspondent says that the recent mixing of cotton in India has driven many spinners who formerly were large users of the best qualities of Surats to abandon them altogether, and that the confidence of spinners in the cotton has received a blow it will take some time to recover from. Whatever views may be entertained regarding the necessity or otherwise of legislation for the discouragement of these practices, there will be no difference of opinion as to the harm that is being done to the interests of India. Here, of course, is the justification for the intervention which has been offered by Mr. H. E. M. James, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, whose letter to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the Liverpool Cotton Association we printed last week. Mr. James, as the chief revenue officer of the Division which is most largely interested in the growth and export of cotton, has recognized that from the revenue point of view it is a serious thing when the most important staple that is exported from the Presidency falls into disrepute in the home markets. The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* may be going too far when it alleges that not only is East Indian cotton rapidly declining in popularity, but that there is great reason for apprehension of its total extinction in the English market. But as we showed some weeks ago the value of Dhollerah has steadily declined, so that whereas two years ago it was only a penny farthing a pound less than Middling American, the difference is now twopence farthing a pound. The falling off as it is is serious enough to spare us the trouble of contemplating the total extinction of the trade.

The letter which Mr. James has received from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce confirms in a remarkable degree all that has been said in Bombay as to the serious nature of the evil for which a remedy is being sought Mr. Henry Coke, the President of the Chamber, informs Mr. James that adulteration of Indian cotton has steadily increased year by year, until the imports into Liverpool during the present season have been mixed and false packed to an extent never before witnessed, even during the period immediately preceding the enactment of the Cotton Frauds Act in 1863. Upon the facts indeed no difference of opinion prevails. The Liverpool brokers agree with the Lancashire spinners as to the nature and extent of the evil, and both agree with what was said in the remarkable discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Cotton Association last May. Meanwhile Mr. James has succeeded in getting placed on the record certain facts which will help towards a right conclusion on this matter. In the past an excuse has been found for leaving things alone in the suggestion that so long as there is a demand for adulterated and misdescribed cotton, it was not the business of Government or of any one else to interfere. Mr. James, therefore, has asked the very apposite questions whether there is a demand for Bombay mixtures as such; whether spinners would purchase Broach or Dhollera pressed in Bombay if each bale were branded "Mixed Surat," and whether there is any preference in favour of long unmixed silky cotton from the East Indies as opposed to short, coarse, and mixed staples. These questions may seem a little rudimentary, but an answer to them was necessary if justice was to be done to the stereotyped official excuse for inaction that cotton was mixed because there was a demand for it as such, and that, after all, *caveat emptor*. The replies that the President of the Liverpool Chamber has given dispose of this argument. It is true, Mr. Coke observes, that mixed and false-packed cotton are saleable in Liverpool, but it is "at a price," and that price is generally equal only to what would have been given for the inferior cotton in the bale. It is true also that spinners would probably buy Broach and Dhollera branded as mixed, but it would be on the basis of prices here indicated—that is, that the price would be determined, not by the superior quality which gave its name to the bale, but by the cheap and degrading admixture. Lastly, Mr. Coke declares that a very great preference is always shown for good-stapled East Indian cotton, and that a considerably higher price is paid for it. than for short or mixed staples. In these answers, we admit, there is nothing that is new to people conversant with the trade; but they clear the ground of at least one of the reasons alleged by Government in the past for leaving matters to right themselves.

So far Government have, we believe, regarded the question in its newer development with an open mind. If they could be satisfied that legislation would put a stop to the evil without hampering legitimate trade, and without rendering to the buyer protection which he could just as well render to himself, they would doubtless not be deterred by any *a priori* considerations from undertaking the task. In deciding what their course shall be, they will, we apprehend, be not a little influenced by the judgment of the trade at home. Apparently there is a difference of opinion there as to the necessity of legislation for getting rid of the evil. The special committee of the Liverpool Cotton Association have made no recommendation on the point, but they are said to be of opinion that Government examination of the cotton before shipping would be as abortive as it has been in the past. We observe, however, that Mr. J. K. Bythell was on the Committee, and his successful opposition to the Cotton Frauds Act ten years ago would make him, at all events, a resolute opponent of legislation in this matter. We must remember, nevertheless, that there is no question of reviving the mechanism and procedure of that Act, which were admittedly faulty. The question has always seemed to us to be one which, if dealt with by law at all, should be dealt with on the lines of the Merchandize Marks Act. There need be no more interference with trade than is offered under that law, whose principle is already acquiesced in by the trading community both here and at home. A special committee of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, which was appointed in 1884 to report upon this question, pronounced against any revival of the Cotton Frauds Act, with its cumbrous and expensive machinery, but it pointed out that in England the undisclosed mixing of varieties and qualities of hops had been effectually dealt with. An Act of 1874 makes it an offence to put hops of different qualities or values into the same bag, or to put hops into a bag without marking on it the name of the parish and the county in which the hops were actually grown. The statute book therefore is by no means wanting in either principles or precedents applicable to the case. The only difficulty is that the cotton-growing districts themselves have been so invaded by seeds of inferior quality that it is a question how far an indication of the place of origin would be accepted as an indication of quality. The cry has been raised, we know, that the evil has gone so far as to be past remedy. On that point, however, Government are no doubt fully informed, for systematic inquiry into the method and extent of adulteration and deterioration have been made of late. Whether the argument is well or ill founded, it furnishes a reason for coming to a decision on the subject without unnecessary delay. There has already been a tolerably full expression of opinion upon it, both here and at home; but if more light is deemed necessary, the simple and satisfactory expedient of appointing a commission to inquire into the subject which was reverted to in 1876 is available.

THE *Pioneer*, as we stated on Tuesday, is endeavouring to knock the bottom out of the scheme advocated in these columns about a fortnight ago for utilising the Rajkumar Colleges for the training of native commissioned officers for the Army, now that Government have pronounced against the foundation of an Indian Sandhurst at Poona. It is admitted that the colleges in their present state have achieved no marked success; and that the idea of turning them into semi-military academies is more sensible than that of having one great central college, inasmuch as such an institution would have to be thrown open to all classes, and not merely to cadets of noble families; and there would be found in it such a mixture of aspirants for a military career (not excepting even Bengalis) that the Sikh, the Gurkha, and the Pathan, soldierly in temper, but poorly educated, would be nowhere in the race for commissions. Of such a state of things the consequences to the Indian Army are not to be contemplated. So far so good. But would the Rajkumar Colleges, when turned into semi-military academies, attract pupils in any numbers from the Native States? To this we would answer that even now they have a fair number of pupils all told. How their numbers would be increased if the course of studies in them led to anything beyond itself it is perhaps presumptuous to speculate; but they would certainly be higher than they are now. And in connection with the colleges we cannot help thinking that our contemporary has missed the link between our remarks and the letter signed "Malava-Shree," to which they gave occasion. Our correspondent is represented as arguing that a better plan than semi-militarising the colleges would be to make the local corps, which are under the Government of India (and, by preference, the Central India Horse) training schools for young men of family desirous of gaining commissions; whereas we understood him to advocate the enlistment in his proposed select troop of none but young men who had spent some years in one of the Rajkumar Colleges, and had got there as much literary education as they were capable of taking in, and as much knowledge of military matters as the resources of the place could furnish, or would be good for them to learn before they entered the ranks. We knew that boys went young to those colleges—that twelve or thirteen was no uncommon age; and we thought they might be got to stay on to nineteen or twenty if they had any inducement to do so. In other words, we thought that our correspondent, with something of local and personal knowledge, was working out, in more detail than was possible or proper for us, a scheme that we ourselves had initiated. Unfortunately our contemporary is as dissatisfied with the details as with the scheme in general, and scorns the fond hope entertained by our correspondent that he had found a way of providing for the army a sure supply of well-educated and thoroughly trained officers. "Where," says the *Pioneer*, "the education and training would come in is not very apparent, for every cadet is to enlist as an ordinary sowar, and the troop is not to have the advantage of instruction and guidance by a British officer." We confess we see no harm in the Kumars enlisting as ordinary sowars. That is what their rank ought to be till they have shown themselves fit for a higher one. What better training could they have? Some education, professional as well as literary, they are presumed to have had before enlisting. That the proposed select troop is to be commanded by a native, and not a British, officer is surely not to say that the young men in it shall not have all possible instruction and guidance from every British officer connected with the corps of which it forms a part. What "Malava Shree" said—and we think with some justice, —as to the undesirableness of having invidious distinctions between the cadets and other sowars, and the impropriety of making the former eligible sooner than others for the grade of commissioned officer, is equally objected to by our contemporary. But we may presume that our correspondent meant that the cadets, though in no way favoured as regards regimental promotion, might be given commissions in other corps as soon as they had shown themselves qualified for them; which, from their supposed previous training, they might be expected to do sooner than ordinary recruits. "And are they to live in the lines," continues the *Pioneer*, "in the simple huts provided for the private soldiers?" We fancy "Malava Shree" meant that they should so live; and we confess we cannot see why they should not. Whatever faults Rajputs may have, fastidiousness as to their personal surroundings is not one of them. "Are they to take their turn at fatigue duty; to groom their horses; to clean their saddles and accoutrements?" We believe that fatigue duty, as understood in the British army, is practically unknown in a native cavalry regiment, and that as it is, there is no sowar in a corps like the Central India House who has not a share of a servant to groom his horse, clean his saddle, &c., while those who are better off than their comrades have a servant all to themselves, and if one, why not two? Without committing ourselves to detail we are inclined, despite all that has been said, to think that the experiment of a select troop of Rajkumar College boys is worth a trial.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us protesting in terms of pardonable displeasure against the tenacity with which the powers that issue edicts for the holding of levees cling to the barbarous incongruity of costume invited at those functions. The heavens nearly fell a few years ago when—at the time Mr. William O'Brien was embarrassed about those little trifles of his—one of these same edicts informed Bombay society that Lord Reay would like his friends to appear before him in "a frock coat *or* coloured trousers." This essentially and conveniently African alternative is no longer in question, though there is much in its elegant simplicity which is to be preferred to the strange medley of a "dress court with white or coloured trousers." A Madras paper—and they are great on the proprieties in Madras, for has not the chimney-pot lingered there with a tenacity unknown in these parts?—asks, with obvious regard for our welfare, "why has Lord Harris allowed this foolish order to be repeated?" It is not easy to supply an answer to the question; but it would be still less easy to answer the question, "Why was it ever issued?" The author of *Sartor Resartus* is no longer here to philosophise upon this curious venture in clothes; but we are sure that when he wrote that "there is safety in a dress-coat," he had no thought of "white or coloured trousers" as its correlatives. Yet if our correspondent is astonished that this singular costume has been declared by Government order to be included amongst the clothing of civilization his astonishment is a little unreasonable. Would anything short of a Government order have emboldened any man to assume it?

THE magnificent unreality of Mr. Parnell's methods of resistance in his contention with Mr. Gladstone reveal him in a character which had hitherto been unsuspected. Seeing that he is asked to resign the leadership of his party for reasons entirely connected with personal conduct he altogether obscures the point in issue when he pretends that what is sought for when he is asked to resign is to undermine the Nationalist party. He may make what he chooses of Mr. John Morley's offers to him, but Sir James Hennen has much more to do with the situation than Mr. Morley. Mr. Parnell's offer to resign, provided Mr. Gladstone undertakes to give the future Irish Executive control over the police, is as relevant to the real dispute as would be a condition that the next Home Rule Bill be printed on green paper instead of blue. The ground on which Mr. Gladstone has declined to co-operate with Mr. Parnell is a ground upon which it would have been quite possible for the latter to join issue with him. Mr. Parnell might have contended that there was a broad and essential distinction between his private and his public character. Mr. Gladstone would have had an answer to this, but Mr. Parnell would have had the relative advantage of knowing that he was fighting a real issue instead of a sham one, as he certainly is when he issues a manifesto in which he tries to make it appear that he is contending for the political advantage of Ireland. The O'Shea case has not done him greater harm than his attempt to hide his connection therewith under the pretence that party advantage is being sought for by Mr. Gladstone, and that he must safeguard the political interests of Ireland before retiring. The refusal of Mr. Gladstone and other leading Liberals to hold further communication with Mr. Parnell is not surprising in the circumstances.

A SOUTH Indian contemporary announces that Mr. W. S. Caine has abandoned his intention of visiting Burma.

ROBBING chimneys from the street lamps is the latest development of the Mandalay *budmash*.

THE report that Russian explorers had been seen in Rudok during the past summer proves to be unfounded. It probably originated in some rumour of the Russian expeditions further east.

THE *Indian Daily News* remarks:—"The milder measures contemplated by the Criminal Tribes Act involve a process which may be likened to healing and restoration. It is in accordance with the most advanced methods of criminal administration, and the highest spir

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE PARNELL CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Mr. Parnell, at yesterday's meeting, stated that he had informed Mr. Gladstone on Saturday that he would resign, provided the Liberal leaders undertook to give the future Irish executive control over the Police.

Mr. Gladstone and other leading Liberals have refused to hold further communion with Mr. Parnell.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The vote at yesterday's Parnellite meeting on Mr. Nolan's amendment was forty-four against twenty-nine in favor of Mr. Parnell. Nevertheless the final issue is considered uncertain.

It is believed that Mr. Parnell is backed up strongly in Ireland and America.

PARNELLITE MEETINGS.

LONDON, DEC. 2, 12-25 A.M.

A protracted and most stormy meeting of the Irish members took place yesterday (Monday) at noon, Mr. Parnell presiding.

The meeting was adjourned until midnight, last night, and then again until noon to-day (Tuesday).

Messrs. Sexton and Healy opposed an amendment brought forward by Mr. Nolan, to defer their decision as regards Mr. Parnell's retirement from the leadership of the Party until the electors had been consulted in the matter, and demanded an immediate decision being come to.

Mr. Sexton said that he himself would retire if Mr. Parnell remained as their leader.

Mr. Sexton, in his remarks to Mr. Parnell, said "Are your colleagues not slaves to you!"

Mr. Parnell then bitterly reproached his Party for electing him last week as their President and now crying out for him to retire. The people of Ireland, he said, were with him, and he refused to retire at the dictation of the meeting.

Archbishop Walsh has pronounced against Mr. Parnell.

The Nationalist members of the Dublin Municipal Council have passed a Resolution by twenty-nine to twelve in favor of Mr. Parnell retaining the leadership of the Party.

PARNELLITE RECRIMINATIONS.

LONDON, DEC. 3, 0-35 A.M.

The meeting of Mr. Parnell's supporters yesterday was of the bitterest character.

Mr. Parnell accused his opponents of infamous conduct, in having sent misleading cablegrams to Mr. Dillon in America, and denounced Mr. Healy's insolence.

Mr. Nolan's amendment, brought forward yesterday, was defeated by a majority of fifteen votes, and the meeting then adjourned until Wednesday.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENT.

Sir Edward Noel Walker has been gazetted Lieutenant Governor of Ceylon.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 1.

The Treasury has to-day purchased 5,66,000 ounces of Silver at 106·75 to 107·5.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 2.

Several Bills in favor of the free Coinage of Silver are to be presented to Congress.

DISTRESS IN NORTH CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 2.

Advices from Tientsin, received here *via* Vladivostock, state that the people there are in a state of ferment. Large numbers are destitute and starving owing to the late floods, and now threaten to massacre the Europeans, and march direct to Pekin and demand relief from the Emperor.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Indian Marine troopship Clive left Portsmouth to-day for Bombay.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English Mails of the 21st ultimo. left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day, and the s. s. Massilia for Colombo and Australia at 3 p.m. to-day.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Bombay mails of the 15th ultimo were delivered in London yesterday.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC. 3.

The Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, of which Dr. Lethbridge, is president; and Mr. Bestic, Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, Marine Department; Dr. Commins, Emigration Superintendent; Mr. Mackay, senior partner, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.; Mr. Turner, of Messrs. Turner and Morrison; Capt. Street, Director of Marine, Bombay; Sir Henry Morland; Mr. Uloth, Superintendent, P. and O. Company, Bombay; and Captain Wilson, are the members. They held a preliminary meeting to-day, and will commence work to-morrow. The Committee will examine witnesses at Calcutta till the 3rd proximo, when they will proceed to Rangoon; thence they proceed to Madras and Bombay, and return to Calcutta by February to formulate a report. Sir H. Morland arrived here yesterday. Extra members will be appointed at Rangoon, Madras, and Bombay, but the proceedings will be sent to all the members for opinion.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

The Factory Commission's report has been published. The recommendations are as follows:—As female operatives do not desire the present hours' work shortened, and as work here is not so hard as in England, therefore provision should be made for exemption in special cases from the proposed limitation of women's working hours to eleven hours a day. No separate class should be recognised by law as to young persons, the difficulty being met by raising the maximum age of children to fourteen except under the shift system. Nine hours is too long, the extreme limit should be seven hours, provided the children did not work by artificial light and were allowed stoppage during midday for a short rest. For half-time system legislation is unnecessary. Fifty-two days' holidays should be fixed for women and children. The same concession has been suggested for men, except in cases where for technical reasons contjnuous production was necessary. Sunday is recommended as holiday, it being generally preferred on obvious ground that it should be made a complete day of rest. Regarding religious holidays, the factories may be allowed to work on the Sunday following festival holidays; but supposing two such holidays occur in one week, the two following Sundays should not be working days. The Commission is of opinion that the conditions of factory labour in this country do not demand legislative restriction regarding the hours a male adult may choose to work. For the male operatives on the shift system there should be compulsory stoppage of work for half an hour at midday. The Commission also make the following suggestions:—That the Bombay Municipallty should insist that a whistle be used in all the mills to warn the work-people; that the Bombay mill-hands be paid on the fifteenth of every month; that operatives injured temporarily or permanently by machinery should be provided for; that children be instructed when off work; and that medical treatment and medicines be provided at all mills.

THE EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, DEC. 4.

The ceremony of opening the coffin, in which the body of St. Francis Xavier has lain for nearly three centuries-and-a-half, and exposing the remains for the public veneration, was performed to-day by the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, in the presence of the Governor-General of Goa, of Dr. Goethals, Archbishop of Calcutta; Dr. Reed da Silva, Bishop of Mylapur; Dr. Gomes Farriera, Bishop of Cochin; Dr. Belder Linden, Bishop of Poona; Dr. Gasmer, Bishop of Singapore; Dr. Caprotti, of Hyderabad; Dr. Lavignon, of Cottayam; Dr. Medlicott, Bishop of Trichur; and a vast multitude of Roman Catholics, numbering several thousands. The clergy present on the occasion numbered about three hundred. At 9 o'clock this morning the Governor-General was received in state by the Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy at the Cathedral, and an imposing procession then marched to the Church of Bom Jesus amid the booming of cannon, and the military band playing. The crowds which assembled at the entrance of the Church were immense and the military on duty were utterly unable to control them. The crush was very great, and it is surprising that only one death occurred, a native child being suffocated. A form of service having been gone through in the Church at high altar of St. Ignatius Loyola, six of the bishops present bore the coffin from its usual resting place to a specially arranged catafalque, placed in the centre transept, immediately in front of the high altar. A Pontifical high mass was then solemnised, during which the Bishop of Cochin delivered an impressive oration in Portuguese on the life and great work of the revered Saint. The service lasted for fully four hours, at the end of which the Bishops accompanying the Archbishop encircled the catafalque, and the coffin which had been secured with three locks was opened in their presence and that of the Governor-General. All these dignitaries then proceeded to venerate the body and kiss the bare feet which alone were left outside the glass-panelled casement, in which the coffin was deposited. A great rush then followed, every body being desirous for kissing or touching the body. This resulted in a disgraceful altercation between the priest placed in charge and the civil authorities. The latter very properly suggested and insisted upon the closing of the casement and putting a stop to the rush until satisfactory arrangements could be made to ensure a decorous approach by the laity. The priests protested using menacing language and gestures, but eventually gave in to the wish and suggestions of the Administrator-General, who had a difficult task to perform. Later in the afternoon the Saint's feet were again exposed for veneration, and the surging crowds pressed around, blocking all doors and other means of ingress. Utmost disorder and confusion prevailed in the Church the whole time it was open.

THE MADRAS GOVERNORSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 3.

Opinion is gaining ground that the Hon. Mr. Garstin will hold the office of Governor after the Hon. Mr. Stokes' return until Lord Wenlock arrives.

The *Gazette* this morning announces the resignation of the Governor, and that the Hon. Mr. Garstin has taken up the duties.

LORD CONNEMARA.

Lord Connemara goes to Colombo by the s.s. Clan Grant on Sunday. It is believed he goes on to Europe *via* Australia and Canada. It appears likely that something will be done to show public appreciation of Lord Connemara's work as Governor.

THE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

The Governor of Pondicherry has gone to Goa.

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S MILITARY SECRETARY.

Lord Wenlock has selected an officer as Military Secretary.

MR. BLISS.

Mr. Bliss is appointed to the vacant seat in the Counbil.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 3.

An interesting ceremony of presenting a Sanad to Rao Bahadoor Dhackjee Cashinathjee was performed this evening by Colonel Luckhardt, Commissary General of Bombay. A large number of spectators assembled, amongst those were observed Colonels Hughes and Hibbert; Lieutenants Clowes, Moss, and Henderson; Dr. Davidson; Dustoor Hoshang; Rao Bahadoors Raste, Nathoo, Ranade, Barve, Dandekar, and Coopoo Swamy Moodliar, and several others. Colonel Luckhardt arrived at the appointed time, and was received by the members who got up this ceremony. After taking his seat Colonel Luckhardt said:—It gives me great pleasure on this occasion to be the bearer of a sanad received from the Government of India, which I am about to confer upon the Rao Bahadoor, in recognition of very valuable services rendered by him. In representing to Government my appreciation of his services I had to state that although he was unable to take part personally in various campaigns and expeditions, in bringing about successful issue to various and onerous duties which invariably devolve upon the Commissariat Department, which I am proud to say he has proved successful. After a few other remarks the sanad was presented. Mr. Dhackjee Kashinath, in acknowledging the receipt of the sanad, said that Colonel Willoughby ought to be thanked that he made him the Personal Assistant of the Commissary-General. Flowers were presented to those present, and the assembly broke up.

MR. J. DEAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 3.

Mr. J. Deas, Judge, Cawnpore, succeeds Mr. Knox, as Legal Remembrancer.

COLONEL C. G. NAIRNE.

Colonel C. G. Nairne, C. B., Inspector-General of Artillery in India, becomes Major-General on General McCausland's retirement.

CHOLERA AMONG THE 3RD GOORKHAS.

The second battalion 3rd Goorkhas proceeding to Northern Chin, owing to cholera having appeared, have halted near Minhla. The actual mortality has not been large.

THE ATTOCK MANŒUVRES.

The field-firing was singularly successful at the Attock manœuvres on Tuesday. The Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry all took part in the experiment. There were no accidents, though the ball ammunition was as freely expended. The Commander-in-Chief was present throughout.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AT BENARES.

Lady Lansdowne will lay the foundation-stone of a new Hospital for Women at Benares, to be called the Ishwari Hospital, intended to commemorate the memory of the late Maharaja and promote the aims of the Dufferin Association.

THE ZHOB VALLEY SURVEY.

Three divisions of the Zhob Valley Railway Survey have concentrated at Apozai.

THE SULEIMAN KHELS.

A small party of the Suleiman Khels attacked the coolies at work in the neighbourhood last week, killing five and wounding the same number.

THE VICEROY ON FEMALE MEDICAL TUITION.

At the opening of the Maternity Hospital at Agra on Tuesday by Lady Lansdowne, H. E. the Viceroy, in a short address, touched upon the question of giving medical tuition to French students of Indian origin and said unless sufficient number could be obtained no real progress in the work of providing medical aid for women of the country would be made. The finest hospitals would help but little, he believed, as time was nigh when the medical profession would be regarded as a most honorable profession for women instead of humble and inferior, no woman could be more worthy or nobly employed if able to relieve or mitigate the sufferings of her sisters.

THE EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

Yesterday, for the third time during the present century, the sacred remains of the great pioneer of Christianity in India, St. Francis Xavier, were exposed at Goa, their resting place, for the veneration of the faithful. Dr. Antonio Sebastian Valente, the Archbishop of Goa, communicated some months ago to all the Roman Catholic Bishops of India, his intention of exposing this year the body of the Saint for public veneration, and invited them to organize pilgrimages. The Bishops heartily complied with the request, and the Archbishop of Goa wrote a letter to the Pope on the subject. A communication from the Vatican approved the exposition, and his Holiness the Pope granted special "plenary indulgence in the form of a jubilee." In September last the Archbishop of Goa announced, in an eloquent pastoral, the news that the body would be exposed from the 3rd December to the 1st January. The recapitulation, shortly, of the wonderful life and work of St. Francis and the subsequent wanderings of his sacred body after death, cannot fail to be of interest at this time. During the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese were a power in the land, St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of India, undertook a mission from the Pope to the East. His great work commenced at Goa, where his untiring labours established a united and flourishing church. Having accomplished this his zeal and self-sacrifice and concern for the weal of the Church led him to wander amongst the heathens of the Malabar coast and from thence to Malacca, and finally to the coasts of Japan and China. The works of the Saint were as powerful and lasting as they were far-reaching, and to find a parallel it is necessary to go back to the lives of the Apostles. Whilst detained on the Island of Sancian, off the Chinese Coast, St. Francis fell a victim to earthly ills, and died of fever on the 2nd December, 1552, in the forty-sixth year of his age. The history of the sacred relics, as given by Catholic writers, is that the body remained unburied for two days, when it was clothed in priestly vestments and placed in a coffin containing quick-lime, so that the flesh might be consumed and the bones taken for final burial to India. When, it is said, the body was examined two months later in order to discover whether the flesh had been consumed, it was discovered that no change had taken place and the body was found to exhale a delicious perfume and as if it still retained the vital spark. The flesh was punctured and blood flowed. The body was then removed to Malacca, and whilst being conveyed through the city, a terrible plague that had been ravaging the people was swept away by the presence of the sacred relics. At length the remains, still defying decay, arrived in Passion week of 1554 at Goa. The city was draped with silk, the paths strewn with flowers, and the procession to the Church of St. Paul is said to have been so impressively touching that in all the assembly of Christians, tears and sobbings were so universal that the mere sight thereof was enough to make a sinner become truly converted. Sickness, blindness, leprosy, and disease were cured by the presence of the body, and when at the end of sixty years the tomb was opened, it was found to be still fresh and contained blood as in life. The Superior-General of theSociety of Jesus, Claudius Aquaviva, desirous of possessing the right arm of St. Francis, which had baptised so many thousands, the Pope allowed it to be severed from the body. The blood that flowed from the wound was collected in fine linen cloths, and sent to Philip IV., King of Spain and Portugal. Wandering from place to place in death as in life, the mortal remains of the Saint were again removed in 1624 from St. Paul's to the then newly-built church of Bom Jesus, and there it rested for thirty years in the chapel dedicated to St. Francis Borgia. In 1665 a costly shrine with an impassioned figure of the Saint and a massive silver chest covered with a magnificent canopy, were erected by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and rich priestly vestments, studded with jewels, were presented in 1693 by Donna Maria Sophia, a Bavarian Princess and Queen of Portugal. Clad in these symbols of sanctity, the body was placed in the rich altar prepared for it and there it has remained until the present time. It is averred by the Catholics that no sign of corruption or decay was found or the body in 1774, but when the last exposition took place in 1878 the appearance of the body was described in the *Bombay Gazette* as follows:—"The body is visible beneath the glass case which covers it, and may be examined closely. It is shrunken and discoloured, and to all appearance resembles what we should fancy a body rescued by some means, natural or artificial, without being embalmed like a mummy, from the natural decay would resemble. It is like, for instance, the bodies that have been preserved in the great forests of England and Scotland for more than 1,000 years." In the year 1782 a rumour was spread that the body had been stolen, and the shrine was opened, and the remains discovered intact and identified. For seventy-seven years the Saint's mortal clay was left to rest, and at the end of that time 1859 the first solemn exposition of the present century took place. On that occasion, Catholic writers state that 200,000 pilgrims kissed the toe of the great Apostle. Again, in 1878, the body was exposed and found to be in the condition described above. Father H. Bochum, of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, in a recent article in the *Catholic Examiner*, remarks that no express judgment has ever been pronounced by the supreme ecclesiastical authority whether the extraordinary suspension of all laws of nature in relation to the body of St. Xavier is to be regarded as miraculous or not. The general belief, the writer considers, is that they were in the presence of a genuine supernatural fact. The object of the exposition, Father Bochum states, is eminently and exclusively a religious one. It is a Christian pilgrimage undertaken in the same disposition in which from time immemorial the faithful in the Catholic Church have been accustomed to approach the shrines of their venerated patron saints, and a petition for the furtherance and speedy accomplishment of the great work in which St. Francis spent his noble life.

Nearly the whole of the Roman Catholic Bishops of India were present at the opening ceremony yesterday. An extraordinary Envoy of the Pope, Msgr. Zalenski, who has previously been in India with Msgr. Agliardi, Papal delegate, also attended at Goa. Many pilgrims belonging to the Archdiocese of Bombay, including the Administrator Apostolic of Bombay, attended the ceremony of exposing the body, but no regular organized pilgrimage has been undertaken. The Bishop of Damaun in a pastoral letter has invited all those subject to his jurisdiction to undertake a pilgrimage with him for the closing ceremonies. The call has been almost unanimously responded to, and it is estimated that from eight to ten thousand pilgrims will leave Bombay, Salsette, Bassein, and Damaun. The whole staff of the Damaun Seminary will attend the feast on Christmas eve in the Church of "N. S. da Gloria," at Mazagon, and will start next morning to Goa. The Bishop of Damaun will start on the 26th with the remaining pilgrims, all of whom will join at Goa. The whole staff of the Seminary, as well as the prelate and the pilgrims, will be conveyed by the steamers of Shepherd and Company, with whom arrangements are being made with a view to make the conveyance as easy as possible, especially in the case of the students of the Seminary.

The following is the programme that will be carried out:—

1. The ceremonies will take place on the 29th instant.

2. All the faithful who may wish to take part in the ceremonies should meet at 9 a.m. in the Patriarchal See at Goa to go to the Church of Bom Jesus in procession, which will form shortly after that hour.

3. All the faithful who may wish to take part in these ceremonies will have to wear a medal bearing the stamp of the Saint in whose honour this solemnity takes place.

4. This medal will be furnished to all the faithful by their respective vicars, to whom they should apply beforehand, and those who may have not received in their respective parish shall receive it in the Church of Se at that hour.

5. All the faithful so prepared will form the procession which will organise in the following manner:—

(a.) At the head will be a standard, which will bear on one side the image of our Lady of Piety, Patron of the Diocese, and the other that of St. Francis Xavier, Patron of the Indies, which will be carried by an ecclesiastic of the Bishop's choice.

(b.) This standard will have four ropes, which will be guided by four parishioners of the churches they may represent in the pilgrimage.

(c.) To the standard will follow all the faithful incorporated according to the order, which will be pointed out, ladies taking right side of the procession and gentlemen the left.

(d.) To the body of laymen will follow all the staff of the seminary of the Diocese of Damaun, which will be preceded by a standard, and which will bear the image of N. S. do Rozario and the other that of St. Anthony, Patrons of that establishment.

(e.) This standard will also have four ropes, which will be held as well as the standard by advanced seminarists.

(f.) To the copy of seminary will follow the clergy according to the antiquity and category.

(g.) His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun will follow last with Pontifical vestments and will be the President of the pilgrimage and acolyted by two distinguished clerics of his jurisdiction.

(6.) When the procession reaches the Church of Bom Jesus the Bishop will say Mass and administer the holy Communion to the pilgrims, who may previously be prepared for it.

(7.) After the Mass the Vicar of S. Miguel of Mahim will preach a short sermon.

(8.) After the preaching the distribution of the prayer dedicated for the occasion will take place among the pilgrims.

(9.) After finishing the ceremonies they will commence to visit the holy body of the glorious Apostle, which will be kissed by the pilgrims.

(10.) During these ceremonies from the commencement of the procession, Mass, &c., *motetes*, appropriate for the occasion, will be sung and directed by a fit person.

(11.) The Rev. Vicars in every parish can form commissions under its presidency, not only to promote the concurrence of the faithful to these acts, but to direct every one in their parishes.

(12.) Besides the two standards herein mentioned, each Church can be represented with a standard.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

"Oh! que j'aime les Militaires"! and "Angelina's very fond of Soldiers," were both popular songs of about a quarter of a century ago; but if either Offenbach's heroine or the Angelina "who was very fond of soldiers" had been out hunting with the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning, it is to be feared that the love of the one and the fondness of the other would have been somewhat cooled for the time being, at all events. The meet was at the Rifle Butts at Bandora—a locality which at the present time is literally bristling with soldiery. Not only are there every shade of black troops in camp, but volunteers of all sorts (excepting marine, by the bye, what has become of them?) all of whom appear to be thirsting for gore and firing off their rifles in all directions. Such being the case, perhaps it might be as well to change the meets at the Rifle Butts to some other locality, until such time as the troops are shifted elsewhere as our sport yesterday was undoubtedly spoiled by the manœuvres of our country's defenders. The hounds hit on the line of a jackal about half a mile from the camp, and some of the field who viewed it as it crossed the open, declared in Mr. Jorrock's language that it was "the biggest fox as ever was seen" also that it was going strong, and looked like giving us a good galop. But after we had gone about a quarter of a mile, the hounds threw up their noses and notwithstanding judicious casts on the part of the Master in every possible direction, not a whimper was heard for the rest of the morning, as the scent had evidently been fouled by a small detachment of troops who were marching in the same direction, and had apparently crossed the line. Possibly the jackal had purposely crossed them in the same way that a fox will run through a flock of sheep at home to put his pursuers off the scent. The result was at all events the same, and our morning's sport spoilt. When the Master found that it was useless trying to hit off the line of the hunted jack, he trotted the hounds across to the Chuckla Covert, which, however, they drew blank.

Our next meet is at Wankola, and sportsmen should bear in mind that most of our best runs last season were from this appointment.

LORD CROSS AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have quoted from a Goanese paper excerpts from an answer of the Secretary of State for India to a memorial addressed to Lord Salisbury by the Bombay Catholic Union respecting the abolition of Portuguese ecclesiastical patronage in India. Lord Cross thinks it consistent with his position and the consideration which every reputable Government pays to Catholic susceptibilities, to refer in his memorandum to the "Pope of Rome." Will you allow me, Sir, to protest against this intentionally disdainful form of allusion, and to say that it will burn into the soul of every Catholic who hears of it, both in England and in India. This is the form of address which used to be flourished for purposes of exasperation in the face of Roman Catholics in penal times. I doubt if at any time since the establishment of the Hierarchy in England, or the growth of those better feelings derived from better information which now subsist between us and our fellow-subjects of other denominations, the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church was ever spoken of in that antiquated formula of offence by a responsible Minister. At the end of the nineteenth century its offensiveness is unpardonable, and it will go hard but the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and the High Court of Parliament will yet teach this glorified chairman of Quarter Sessions to speak with common civility of the Head of the Church. Lord Cross's discourtesy is a disgrace to the Government, and it remains to be seen what the English Catholics will say to it.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 2. CATHOLICUS.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Janardhan Dhakjee, Hurjeevun Cullianjee, and Dhuramsey Cullianjee were charged on remand with cheating, at the instance of Mr. J. C. Bergendahl, the agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, in respect of Rs. 15,377-1-4 under circumstances, details of which have already appeared in these columns.

Mr. MacFarlane, of Messrs. MacFarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, defended, and Mr. Burder of Messrs. Crawford, Burder Buckland and Bayley, prosecuted on behalf of the complainant.

The evidence of Ardeshir Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Dinshaw Manockjee Mapla, Bank employes, was recorded. This went to show that contract (Exhibit A) was in the handwriting of the first prisoner Janardhan. The letter of confirmation which Janardhan had taken to Ardeshir Jamsetjee Cursetjee, was duly endorsed by this witness. The second witness also identified the prisoners, and testified to the contract (Exhibit B) being in the handwriting of Janardhan. This witness said that when he asked Janadhan to bring Vithuldass Goculdass to him, he was informed that he (Vithuldass) could not come.

The evidence of these witnesses closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Cooper said that he did not think there was any evidence against the third prisoner, Dhuramsey Cullianjee, whom he discharged.

Janardhan Dhakjee and Hurjeevun Cullianjee, in answer to his Worship as to whether they wished to explain any circumstance appearing in the evidence given against them, said that they would leave this point in the hands of their solicitor.

Mr. Cooper said that as it was a *prima facie* case against the prisoners, they would have to go before a jury.

Mr. Macfarlane, on behalf of his clients, submitted that from the evidence there was really no *prima facie* case to go before a jury, and he felt pretty certain that no jury in Bombay would convict them on that evidence.

Mr. Cooper formally committed the prisoners to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions, liberating them on their original bail.

THE *Siam Mercantile Gazette* says that the King of Siam has a decided partiality for old China, and has one of the finest collections in the country. He is a zealous collector and always asks for the China closet when he honours a subject with a visit.

SMUGGLING is a pastime and a profession with Chinamen. Mr. Paul, the excise officer at Pakokku, recently arrested on board the steamer Mandalay three Chinamen who were proceeding on their way to Magwe, with three pots of innocent-looking jaggery, amongst which no less than seven viss of opium was found concealed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE question of Mr. Parnell's retirement is still unsettled.

SIR EDWARD NOEL WALKER K. C. M. G., who has been gazetted Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon, was already Colonial Secretary there; having been appointed to that office after holding a similar appointment in Jamaica.

SEVERE distress, consequent upon the recent floods, is reported from Tientsin.

THERE was another snowfall in Kulu on the 25th, the snow coming down to about 9,000 feet.

THE Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Goa will be opened next Sunday.

THE Madras St. Andrew's Dinner was held at the local club on Saturday evening, only about seventy people being present.

THE outturn of Wynaad coffee this season is unfavourably reported on.

A TELEGRAM from Changsil to the *Pioneer* states that the Lushai expeditionary force anticipates no further resistance; Kolkam, the principal chief of the Northern Lushais, having unconditionally surrendered.

LORD HOPETOUN, the recently appointed Governor of South Australia, has just sent a friendly reminder from the Antipodes to Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay. It takes the shape of two very fine upstanding bay Australian carriage horses, which Lord Hopetoun entrusted to Mr. Baldock, the horse importer, when that gentleman was getting together a consignment of waiers for Bombay. Lord Hopetoun's pair were safely landed and sent on to Government House, Malabar Point.

THE police at Karachi appear to be having good sport among the gamblers of that place. A European inspector of police secured a covey of 24 one night lately, and the next night bagged two lots of twelve and seven.

LOW prices prevailed in the Calcutta gold market on Saturday, but towards the close of the day's sales there were some signs of a recovery. The rates were Dumra, As. 14; Sonapet, Re. 1-3; Western Patkoom, As. 9; Pat-Pat, As. 13; Dhadka, As. 12; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 8; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 13; Sonakhan, As. 9; Eastern Ranchi, As. 9; Lohardagga, As. 13.

A KULU correspondent writes on the 24th ultimo:—"Leopards are unusually active this season, and several kills have been reported, the most daring of these feats being an attack by the Bajaura panther, an old friend with a charmed life, on some Lahauli ponies, on the 22nd. He mauled one severely, killed another, and devoured a portion of it, within a few yards of the encampment. Leopards do not generally fly at such big game in Kulu, but content themselves with sheep. In Lahaul, however, more than one pony was killed this summer up the Bagha by snow leopards."

WE are glad to hear that the railway communication, which was interrupted between Umballa and Kesri, by the serious accident to a goods train which ran over a buffalo on the line on Friday morning, was completely restored by six o'clock the same evening. As ten vehicles were smashed and four hundred yards of the rails torn up, the railway staff deserve the greatest credit for the rapidity with which things were put straight.

IT is said to be probable that a sum of thirty lakhs of rupees will be granted by the Government of India next year for civil works in Upper Burma. Of this sum it is thought that ten lakhs will be set apart for roads, but this has not yet been settled.

THE Lushai woman who was charged with wounding Mr. Savi, Superintendent of the Elephant Kheddas at Dacca, by a pistol shot, has been found guilty at the Dacca sessions, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE *Deccan Times* understands that it has been resolved to suspend any further sittings of the commission appointed to enquire into the charges against Nawab Hussain Bin Abdulla, Raja Srinavasa Row, and others, until a departmental enquiry has been held. This will raise rather a curious point. A number of the Treasury officials are now in jail on charges made before the Judge who was at first appointed to conduct the enquiry. He, however, is now *functus officio*, and in his place a commission was appointed. Now, however, a departmental enquiry is to be first held in order to ascertain whether the charges can be substantiated. Under what charges, then, are the officials at present confined in jail, and why is bail refused? Their confinement on charges not yet made out would seem to be premature.

THE dinner at the Nizam Club on Saturday evening, in honour of Nawab Abdul Latif Khan, C. I. E., was fairly well attended, some sixty to seventy covers being laid. The guest of the evening was on the right of Nawab Imad-ud-Daula, but contrary to expectation there was no speech-making.

THE Duke of Devonshire is about to carry out another scheme for the improvement of Eastbourne, including the extension of the Parade eastward, the formation of a pleasure-ground in that part of the town, and the construction of a marine drive to Pevensey. The project will involve an expenditure of some £30,000.

THE Royal Victoria Yacht Club have instituted an international challenge cup, value £500, the first competition for which will take place during the 1891 season. It is probable that the failure to ratify a match between English and American yachts last season has induced the club to provide this trophy, which will be open to the world. Challenges will be received up to March 1, at the Club House, Ryde.

THE "Ion" of Euripides has been selected by the Greek Play Committee for performance at Cambridge. It is a bright breezy play, beginning with a splendid invocation to the rising sun, intensely Greek in character, and with a plot somewhat difficult for the unclassical spectator to comprehend—which may, or may not, be a disadvantage. Serjeant Talfourd's "Ion" is probably known only to the playgoer of an older generation. The scene of the Greek drama lends itself admirably to pictorial representation, and Mr. J. W. Clark, of Trinity College, may be trusted to make the most of the dramatic incidents which the story contains.

SHOULD the design of reaching the North Pole by way of the air ever come to anything, writes a home paper, it will be assisted materially by a new navigable balloon which a Corsican, named Capazza, coming from the town of Bastia, has invented, and a model of which he has brought with him to Paris for the benefit of aeronautic *savants*. The Bastians are very proud of their townsman. Napoleon, they are in the habit of saying, gave France the empire of the earth, and it will be a grand thing for the little island if another Corsican should give it the empire of the air. The new balloon is flat in shape, like a huge pancake, and must be of immense size. For preference the inventor would have it made of thin metal. Through the centre of the apparatus a horizontal iron bar is placed, from which the car is suspended by rods of wood or metal. Attached to this bar by a swivel-joint is a moveable tube containing a weight, which by a mechanical contrivance is moveable at pleasure. By means of this weight and moveable bar the inventor claims that the balloon can be navigated in any direction desired, and can be made to descend at any particular spot. It will thus be seen that the new balloon in its full development will have very much the appearance of an aerial ironclad, capable of doing a great deal of damage to housetops should it fall incontinently upon them during a disastrous voyage. As yet the inventor has simply explained his models to Parisians, but no ascent has yet been made here. Just now a great craze prevails for ballooning, and if there is anything in the new machine at all, it has every chance of a fair trial; but the Corsican's conquest of the air is still beyond measurable distance. It may, in truth, be described as an *inkling*.

A SINGULAR accident took place at the Princess's Theatre during the rehearsal of "Antony and Cleopatra." An enormous number of "supers" are engaged in the performance—too many, it would seem, for the strength of the stage; for, during the great banquet scene, the boards at the back gave way, and some fifty-eight persons slowly disappeared into the regions below. They descended with dignity, but amid the terror of the beholders. Thereupon the scene, which consists of a number of pillars, quietly waved about, and falling, collapsed upon the people. It was soon ascertained happily that no one was injured, upon which a wag cried out, "Why, this is much more effective than Mr. Barret's celebrated earthquake!" alluding, of course, to the scene in "Claudian" enacted on the same boards. If the mishap had happened during a public performance, the consequences might have been serious. Considerable damage was done to timbers and planks, but it is determined now to rebuild the stage strong enough to bear any required weight, and there will be no delay in producing the piece. Meanwhile it will be interesting for old playgoers to recall if there be a precedent for any considerable body of performers thus vanishing through the floor.

Two municipal officials of Saint-Ouen, a suburb of Paris much given to horse-racing, have asked the magistrates of the Correctional Police to decide a knotty point in the code of honour—none other than whether an assault committed by one upon the other was a *coup de poing* or a *gifle*, a blow or a slap. To an ordinary mortal, as far as retribution is concerned, they would mean very much the same thing, but in the French code of honour they occupy a vastly different place. *Gifle* is a gentlemanly act entitling its recipient to demand satisfaction from the bestower by sword or pistol. The *coup de poing* is low and vulgar, and demands redress at the hands of a police magistrate. The dispute arose during the celebration of a *fête*, when the municipal dignitaries were enjoying themselves over a glass of wine. One accused the other of having refused to march against the communards, and the response was the assault with the disputed name. Experts on one side said it was a *coup de poing* because it had the sound of "pouf," whilst others asserted it was a *gifle* because it went "clac." These, no doubt, are distinctive sounds; but when witnesses confound them, the Court is bound to become embarrassed. At last the magistrate decided in vague terms that the assault was "one worthy of punishment, and without committing himself to either a *gifle* or a *coup de poing*, sentenced the delinquent to six days' imprisonment and to pay 1 f. as damages to the injured party.

A CORRESPONDENT at Vienna, telegraphing says:—Professor Koch's latest discoveries have robbed some of the Vienna celebrities of their sleep. When the first news of the probable discovery of a cure of consumption arrived, Professor Schroetter, of the General Hospital here, in the greatest haste declared that he had for some time been trying prussic acid in the treatment of consumption. To-day we are informed that the experiments were successful, and that to-morrow the Society of Physicians will be asked to hear a report on the subject from Professor Schroetter's assistant. It is interesting to watch the circles which spread from the stone dropped into the water by Professor Koch. Last Sunday the sermon in the Protestant church here referred to the subject in a manner which was all but ludicrous. The preacher seemed to fear having lost one of the great means of influencing his flock. He said that he was surprised to see the commotion created by the news that one kind of death was about to be done away with, and he reminded the congregation, in the most impressive manner, that whatever Dr. Koch might still discover and invent, he could not drive death out of the world, that even if people did not die of infected lungs, they would be sure to die of something else sooner or later. Another illustration of the general interest aroused by this great discovery is that of a professor in a grammar school who was explaining metals to a class of youths, and when he came to platina took a plunge and suggested that osmium was the remedy Dr. Koch had found, and said if the suggestion turned out true he hoped they would remember he had told them.

ONE of the chief characteristics of the Greco-Orthodox Church is the small opportunity presented for distinction of individual priests. The man disappears in the office. An exception is found in the parish priest at Cronstadt, whose fame has extended throughout the Empire, and to whom is imputed the power of working miracles. So great is the faith in him that several times a week he is invited to St. Petersburg for the purpose of praying with the sick. He never touches the patients or those for whom he is asked to pray, and he claims no power of his own to alter the course of nature. His service begins and ends in prayer. Marvellous, writes our correspondent, are the stories related of the results that have followed his intercession. Such stories will not bear critical investigation; but they are sufficient for those who are ill and seek relief from any source. The other day, when it was noised abroad that he was in the house of Count Protassof-Bakmetieff, one of the finest in the Nefsky, that great thoroughfare became almost blocked, and it was with difficulty that he could be conveyed to his carriage. It is a touching sight to watch the populace crowding round him "even if it be but to touch or kiss his robe."

THE Polish papers confirm the assertion that General Gourko is in disgrace, and publish the following reasons, which are indeed weighty: Two months ago the son of a wealthy Moscow tea merchant, M. Perlow, who was doing one year's service in an infantry regiment, was accused, with two comrades, of having murdered a sub-lieutenant. Perlow and his friends prostested they were innocent, but were sentenced to death, and General Gourko, though he was advised to enquire more deeply into the matter, had the sentence carried out immediately. M. Perlow did all in his power to prove the innocence of his lost son, and managed to obtain the interest of the Empress herself. In the meantime a pretty woman, the wife of the miller in Siedlce, who had been the mistress of the murdered sub-lieutenant, confessed that her husband had killed him in a fit of jealousy. Of course General Gourko's hasty step was taken much amiss and he was called to

THE INDIAN FACTORY COMMISSION.

THE following is the report of the Indian Factory Commission :—

To C. J. Lyall Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Calcutta, November 12, 1890.

Sir,—In accordance with the instructions contained in Resolution No. 10 Judl., 1384-1394, dated Simla, 25th September, 1890, we, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, having completed our enquiry, beg to report as follows.

2. The Commission began its work in Bombay on the 4th October, and has since visited Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, and Calcutta. It has held 23 meetings, visited 34 factories, and examined 96 operatives. In the following pages will be found the proceedings of each meeting and the evidence in detail of each witness examined at those meetings. In the Appendix we give a list of the factories visited. From this list it will be seen that we have endeavoured to obtain our information from as many different kinds of factories as possible. We desire to offer our thanks to the owners and managers of the factories visited for the great and cordial assistance we have received from them in our enquiry.

3. The proceedings show the system we have adopted in selecting and examining those operatives who have given evidence before us. The first 12 witnesses were produced by Mr. Narayen Meghaji Lokhandy, the Chairman of the Bombay Mill-hands' Association. The next five witnesses were brought before us by Mr. Sadashev P. Kelkar, a missionary of the Prarthana Samaj, who takes an interest in the welfare of the Bombay operatives. The first seven witnesses examined in Calcutta were selected by Baboo Russick Lal Ghose, the representative for Bengal. Mr. Framjee Manekjee, the representative for the North-West Provinces, selected the first three witnesses examined on the 24th October at Cawnpore. The remaining 69 witnesses were selected by ourselves on our visits to the different factories from among the workmen actually employed at the time of our visit. Each witness was examined on the spot in his own language, and the answers recorded in detail by the President himself. Referring to the Resolution at our first meeting regarding the amount of publicity which should be given to our proceedings, we are glad that Government approved of our suggestion to exclude the public while the operatives were being examined. Our subsequent experience has proved that this was a necessary precaution. Operatives who have been answering our questions freely while alone were in many instances reduced to silence or to evasive replies by the accidental presence of their employers. On the other hand, the public have had free access to the evidence recorded, and the newspapers have been able to publish in detail all the answers given by each operative. We are satisfied that, as regards the large majority of the operatives examined, the evidence recorded is the *bona fide* opinion of the operatives themselves, and that, with the precautions taken, it was impossible that they could in any way have been influenced or tutored by others.

4. Sets of question suitable for men, women, and children were drawn up with the advice of the representatives specially appointed to assist us. Those of the public who are interested in factory legislation were also invited by notices in the newspapers to favour the Commission with any suggestions they may wish to make. As a result, the questions given at page 19 were adopted for our enquiry. It requires a special knowledge of this subject and its literature fully to appreciate the significance of some of the questions which at first sight do not appear relevent. There are other questions which have obviously no reference to the special points on which we have been called upon to report. But as the representatives of the mill-hands on our commission urgently desired that these questions should be asked, we considered it advisable not to place any restrictions on their wishes in this respect, so long as such action did not interfere with the proper discharge of the duty which his Excellency in Council has imposed upon us.

5. Taking into consideration the class of the witnesses examined, their general ignorance, and, in many cases, unintentional want of accuracy, together with the fact that most of them were unaware of the questions that were to be asked and had not given them any previous thought, we are of opinion that it would serve no useful purpose to make an elaborate analysis of the evidence here recorded, or to refer to the statement of any one witness or set of witnesses to establish any particular point under consideration. We would rather in this report give the general conclusions at which we have arrived from the examination of the witnesses, from a study of the answers which have been recorded, and from what we have personally observed in our visits to the factories.

6. We hope to be as brief as possible in our consideration of the points which have been referred to us for inquiry. While our main object will be to furnish direct answers to the questions which have been asked in the Resolution and to give briefly our reasons for those answer, we desire, with the permission of his Excellency in Council, to add at the end of our report a few suggestions which bear upon subjects so intimately connected with the well-being of Indian operatives, that it would, in our opinion, be a mistake not to take advantage of this opportunity to bring them prominently to the favourable notice of their employers.

7. Limitation of Hours of Work for Women.—To the question—" Is the limitation of the hours of work for women to eleven in any one day proper and sufficient in view of the conditions under which factory labour is performed in India ? "—we would answer that it is proper and sufficient. Our enquiry has shown that female labour is only utilised to any appreciable extent in factories working with jute, cotton, and wool. In regard to the jute industry we find that a large proportion of women are employed with moving machinery than in either of the other two industries. We also find that they only work in shifts, and that the total number of hours of work in their case is usually nine and never exceeds ten. In regard to the cotton industry we may say, roughly speaking, that about 80 per cent. of the female operatives are employed on handreeling, which is in no way connected with the machinery worked by motive power. In regard to these operatives, we give it as our opinion that they as a rule, work less than 11 hours, and that they, as piece-workers can, and do, take such intervals of rest during working hours as they like for necessary purposes. With regard to the remaining 20 per cent. of the female operatives who work with moving machinery in the cotton industry, we find that, with hardly any exception, they are in Bombay employed as winders, while in Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, and Calcutta they are employed in all departments, except weaving. Leaving the Calcutta cotton operatives out of the question, because they work in shifts, and for only nine or ten hours, we pass on to consider this question in its relation to women who work in the other provinces.

8. Result of the Limitation of Hours of Work in the Case of Certain Female Operatives.—If the hours of labour are limited to 11 for women working with moving machinery, we are convinced that, without any exception, these operatives will be replaced by male adult operatives or half-time children. The law, supposed to be passed for their benefit, will inflict serious permanent injury on these skilled mill-hands and deprive them of the chance of earning a living in these factories. Our reasons for arriving at this conclusion may be stated as follows :—

(1) Since the mills work from daylight to dusk, it has in practice been found impossible, except where the shift-system is adopted, to employ operatives who cannot work all the time the machinery is moving. As an example, we may draw attention to what has been the result of the provision of nine hours' work for children in Act XV. of 1881. All children under 12 have been dispensed with ; or the law is evaded, and children under 12 are, to their great injury, employed as full-timers—working 12 hours or more. In Ahmedabad it has been found possible to employ a few underage children as half-timers, and so comply with the law. But there are no children working for nine hours, except under the shift-system.

(2) The difference in the wages between male and female operatives is, in most places, so small that the mill-owner will not hesitate to substitute male adult labour, on which no restrictions are laid, for female labour which could, under the proposed amendment of the law, be worked only for 11 hours. Our enquiry has further shown that there will be no difficulty whatever in getting as many men as may be required. We know that arrangements have already been made at Ahmedabad to take action in this direction as soon as the new law has been passed.

9. Proposed Exception to the Limit of 11 Hours' Work for Women.—Knowing the serious effect the proposed legislation would have on these women, we took the trouble to examine carefully into the details of this question at Ahmedabad, where the largest proportion of these operatives is employed in the spinning department. We found, in the first place, that whereas in Bombay one male operative could attend a roving, intermediate, or slubbing machine, in Ahmedabad each machine had a woman and a boy or man to look after it. The work was not, therefore, so continuous as in Bombay, and certainly not as hard as it is for females in England. With two operatives working on one machine, it nearly always possible for each of them to take frequent spells of rest. To tell a thousand poor women that they cannot be allowed, to work in this manner for 12, 13, or even 14 hours, and that they must in consequence give up their work, will, we feel sure, not commend itself to the judgment of the public. Since, for other reasons, it is in our opinion absolutely necessary to legislate in this matter for the protection of women, we consider that women who are now working with moving machinery should, if they desire it, be individually exempted from the proposed restriction ; or that the proposed Act should authorize Local Governments, after good and sufficient enquiry, to exempt certain female operatives from the provisions of the section requiring a limit of 11 hours of work. It might also be provided that the Local Government shall have power to cancel such exemption at any time. We are supported in our recommendation that some exception should be made in regard to these cases, by the report of the discussion which took place at the Berlin International Conference on this subject, and which resulted in Rule 3 of the Regulations concerning female labour being adopted. The rule and the exception, as they were adopted, run as follows :—(2) " That their actual work should not exceed 11 hours a day, and that it should be broken by rests of a total duration of one and a half hours at least." (3) " That exception be allowed for certain industries." In moving the adoption of this exception, the Italian Delegate at the Conference remarked : " Consequently, if the restrictions proposed for limiting the employment of women in different industries are too absolute, a result will be reached entirely opposed to that which is desired, and, instead of bettering the condition of numerous classes, a very serious sacrifice will be imposed on them." This exception was finally carried at the Berlin Conference by a majority of 13 votes against Switzerland, Portugal abstaining. With this practically unanimous opinion of Europe before it, the Government of India, in legislating for the first time for the protection of women, would in our opinion be justified in not making the proposed restriction too absolute. We regret that our colleague, Mr. Bengallee, who was not present at the Ahmedabad meetings when this subject was enquired into, does not agree with us in this conclusion. His views on the subject will be found in a separate minute.

10. The Opinions Expressed by Female Operatives on the Question.—To the question—" Do female operatives desire that the day's work should be limited to this amount, and, if not, to what amount " ?—we would answer that we have not found any desire on the part of female operatives to have their present hours of work shortened. On the contrary, they have often expressed themselves strongly against any interference which will subject them to the risk of being turned out and deprived of the means of earning their livelihood. In Ahmedabad and Cawnpore, where the wages of all labourers as well as factory operatives are low, many of the very poorest classes of women will be in danger of starvation if measures are not taken to protect them from the operation of a law which limits their hours of work.

11. Distinction Between Young Persons and Adults. To the questions—" Should the law draw a distinction between young persons and adults, and, if so, the age of a young child being fixed at from 9 to 12, what should be the definition of a young person, and what should be the hours of employment of this class ? "—we should reply that if the maximum age of a child is fixed at 12 years, some protection should be extended to young persons between the ages of 12 and 14. If, however, young persons are recognised as a separate class of protected persons, and their hours limited to, say, ten, this class will, as far as the factories which do not work on the shift-system are concerned, cease to exist, just as children under 12 disappeared on the passing of the Factory Act of 1881 from some of these factories, and nine hour workers have ceased to exist in others. What will happen will be that children and young persons of 11, 12, and 13 years of age will either be passed as over 14 and worked as adults, or the ten hours of work for the young persons will, on some pretext or another, be extended to the full time for which the machine is running. It has, we think, been proved to demonstration that no person will be entertained in the Bombay, Ahmedabad or Cawnpore factories in which motive power is used, whose hours of labour are restricted by law to any period between full-time and half-time work. With this undoubted fact before us, we have to consider whether it would not be safer to class the young person as a child, and let him work the hour we propose, in answer to the next question, that to let him run the risk of being worked full time with the adult male operatives. Having given the subject our anxious consideration, we prefer to recommend that there should in this country be no separate class recognized by law as young persons, and that this difficulty should be met by raising the maximum age of children to 14. Our reasons for arriving at this conclusion may be stated as follows :—

(1) We have satisfied ourselves that 12, the present maximum limit of age for children, is too low, it being impossible to guess with accuracy the age of any child who may be over 10 and under 13. The result of the present law has been that hundreds of children between the ages of 9 and 12 are now daily employed in India as full-timers, doing 12, 13, and 14 hours' work, to the great detriment of their health. We may add that the only test now applied to ascertain a child's age is the counting of his teeth. From what we have seen of the application of this test and the result that have followed it, we unhesitatingly say that, as a practical test, it has been proved to be a failure.

(2) If the limit of age is fixed at 14 for boys and girls, the extreme danger of having very young children doing full-time work will be avoided, and a medical officer will be able with very fair accuracy to decide whether a boy or a girl is 14 or not. The signs of approaching adolescence and puberty in boys and girls of this country at and after the age of 14 are too obvious to be overlooked by any professional adviser.

(3) The Bombay Factory Commission of 1884, in which the mill-owning interests were fully represented, recommended that the age should be raised to 14.

(4) The medical committee of five experienced medical officers of Bombay, especially appointed in connection with the Factory Commission of 1884, also recommended that the age should be raised to 14.

(5). The Bombay Government, in reviewing the report of the Commission of 1884, approved of these recommendations.

(6). We have said that in our opinion it is not necessary to place any person over 14 under restrictions as to the hours of labour. Our reasons for this opinion are derived from our intimate knowledge of the Indian operatives, their social customs, and their pecuniary requirements. Unlike young persons in Europe, Indian boys and girls of 14 are, in the majority of instances, either married or about to be married, and begin to assume the responsibilities of family-life. Then, again, a tropical climate and the diseases common to it often age the parents so rapidly, and throw them out of work, that a son or daughter, aged 15 or 16, is frequently found to be the mainstay of the family ; and lastly, the influences, customs, and requirements of what is known as the joint-family system often oblige young persons to become bread-winners at an early age. If the hours of work for young persons are restricted, we have shown that they will be either deprived altogether of their means of livehood, or compelled to work as half-timers earning half-pay. We cannot imagine that either of these results can be desired by any one who has the welfare of the Indian operative at heart. In our opinion boys and girls of 14 are physically well able to do full-time work of the kind required of them in factories. No comparison of any value can be made between young persons of similar ages in England and in India, nor can the work done by them in the two countries be compared, because it is allowed by experts, and has been proved conclusively in the evidence taken by the Commission of 1884, that the work done by the mill-hands in England is more severe than that done in India.

12. Limitation of the Hours of Work for Children.—In reply to the question—" Is the limitation of the hours of work for children to nine in any one day proper and sufficient in view of the nature of the work on which children are employed in Indian factories, and the conditions under which they have to perform that work ?"—we would answer that-in the first place, nine hours' work, except under the shift-system, is too long for Indian children, and in the next place that, except where the shift-system prevails, it has never been given a trial since the law was passed. Nor is it a suitable limit to fix, except when the children work in shifts. In support of our first contention, we would quote the conclusion arrived at by the representatives of the Powers of Europe at Berlin, where it was decided that the actual work of children below 14 should not exceed six hours a day. In case, however, it might be said that the conditions in Europe and India are so different that the Berlin Conference conclusion cannot be accepted as final for Indian factories, we give the opinions of a few Indian experts on this subject :

(1) Mr. J. Jones, speaking as an Inspector of Factories for 13½ years in England and one year in the same position in India, says :—" There is, in my opinion, only one way out of the difficulty, and that is by employing two sets of children, " *i.e.*, for six hours each (*vide* page 37 of the Commission Report, 1884).

(2) Mr. K. N. Seervai, Acting Inspector of Factories for the city of Bombay, says :—" I should propose to employ two sets of children, one from morning to noon, and the second from noon till evening " (*vide* page 44 of the same Report).

(3) Mr. S. Parkington, Weaving Master, approves of working children as half-timers (see page 91 of the same Report).

(4) Mr. Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I. mill proprietor, says :—" I think nine hours too long. In my own mill I have two separate batches."

(5) Mr. Ranchorelal Chotalal, C.I.E. the founder of the cotton industry in Ahmedabad, and a large mill proprietor, informed our President that half-time work was the only solution of this question.

(6) Mr. Whittaker, Manager, of Jeoraj Baloo Mill of Bombay, volunteered to the Commission the information that he was of opinion children should only be worked six hours.

Our second contention is that, except where the shift-system is in force, that is to say in Bengal, the limit of time fixed—nine hours—has been found unsuitable and impracticable by mill-owners, and they have simply been unable to adopt this limit under any circumstances. In proof of this statement we can refer to all the answers on this subject before Factory Commission of 1884, and to the fact that there is not now a single factory that we are aware of in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Cawnpore, which has made any serious attempt to employ children for nine hours.

13. Outside the Shift-System, Half-Time Work the only Solution.—In the Calcutta jute mills, where the children, as a rule, work nine hours in shifts and for only four days in the week, we cannot say that they are in any way overworked by doing only 36 hours work in the week. We would go further than this, and say that the nine-hour shift-system, even if it entailed 54 hours' work a week, would not be too severe for children. Any change in this system in Calcutta will undoubtedly lead to a reduction of the wages earned by children ; and these wages, it should be remembered are already very seriously affected by the Jute Mill Association rules under which mills work only four days in the week. It is a fact, however, that none of the experts of Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Cawnpore have ever proposed to adopt this system in the mills working in those cities. At Ahmedabad we found that an attempt had been made to work children as half-timers. This attempt would have been more successful if it had not been for the regulations drawn up by the Bombay Government under section 7 of the Act, which required that children should not be worked more than 4½ hours without an interval of rest: To comply with this regulation, the millowners devised the present system of working the children eight hours on one day and four hours on the next, thus giving them an average of six hours a day. We give it as our deliberate opinion that in those mills which do not work on the Bengal shift-system, the half-time system will be found the only solution of all the difficulties which surround this question, The authorities above quoted are of this opinion. In fixing the hours of work for children, the greatest care must be taken to see that nothing is done which will make it impossible for the factory-owners in this country to make full use of the labour of children. Having this point prominently in view, we suggest that since it is the rule for nearly all Indian factories to work from daylight to dusk, that is taking the extreme limits in summer of 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. or 14 hours with half an hour's interval, the extreme half-time work of a child must be fixed at 6¾ hours. As a rule, however, it will not on the average exceed six hours. We shall avoid all chance of causing inconvenience if we recommend seven hours as the extreme limit within which children should be employed. If the proviso that no child shall be allowed to work by artificial light is adopted, and the rule requiring a compulsory stoppage of work at midday is added, it will make it impossible for factories to employ a child in any one day for more than 6¾ hours, or all the year round for an average of about six hours.

14. Interval of Rest for Children.—The present law, which places the limit of nine hours' work for children, requires an hours' interval for rest. Our unanimous and well-considered opinion is that, is children are worked as half-timers in the manner above recommended, no fixed interval of rest for them should be required by law. Our reasons for this opinion may be stated as follows :—

(1) To give an interval of rest to children while the machinery is moving, and while the other operatives are at work, would be so great an inconvenience to millowners, that they would certainly try to dispense with children, or the law would be evaded. We have already said that all efforts should be directed to finding employment for children and making it convenient for mills to employ them.

(2) Our inquiry has proved beyond all doubt that it is the practice for Indian operatives of all classes to go out of the factory at odd times for smoking, drinking water, and other purposes, and to stay away from five to 15 minutes. This casual taking of intervals of rest is facilitated in India by having more hands than are employed in Europe ; and a reference to the answers furnished to question 23 will show that the nearest workman, or *joriwalah* as he is called, is always ready to carry on the absentee's duties. Given these opportunities of relaxation, and given the nature of the work children are employed on in Indian factories, we think that an interval of rest within the six hours of work is unnecessary.

15. Objections Raised to Half-Time Work for Children.—In the evidence taken before the Commisson of 1884, many witnesses gave it as their opinion that if children were employed as half-timers, there would be some danger of the same child working in the forenoon in one factory and in afternoon in another. In our opinion this danger has been exaggerated. If a half-time law for children was passed, and the guardian as well as the employer was made responsible for seeing that it was not broken, we are confident that for every hundred cases in which the law is now evaded, there would not be more than one case of a child found working in two factories on the same day. In this connection we should remember the opinion expressed by the Commission of 1884 : " We may, however, conscientiously say that we fear many children are worked full-time. " We also notice that much stress has been laid on the fact that there being no compulsory education in this country, children employed as half-timers would run wild and get into bad company. To this argument we reply that there is little doubt that when the scheme of half-time work is adopted, Local Governments will, with the help of millowners, devise some means for educating the children and keeping them under control in schools. Supposing that no steps were taken in this direction which is most improbable, we would say, let the children do what millions of unemployed children do in this country, what the half-timers of Ahmedabad do apparently without any injury—amuse themselves as they please. We think that public opinion would be in favour of this alternative, and would be opposed to the employment of children of tender years, on any factitious grounds, in factories for 12 and 13 hours a day, as they are liable to be now. We would here like to say that if our recommendations are approved, the convenience of millowners in regard to the introduction of changes in the organization of their labours in factories must be consulted, and the law brought into force after sufficient time has been allowed for reorganization.

16. Holidays for Women and Children.—To the enquiry contained in the first part of the fourth question—" Does clause 5 of the Bill, now before the Legislative Council, sufficiently provide for holidays for women and children ? "—we would reply that this clause does not, in our opinion, provide what is really wanted—namely, one day's rest in seven. Under the proposed clause, women and children would get 48 holidays in the year. We recommend that the proposed law should fix one day's rest out of seven days, or 52 holidays in the year. This is practically what is now given voluntarily in most of the factories outside the Bombay Presidency.

17. Holidays for Adult Male Operatives.—To the second part of the fourth question—" And is any provision required prescribing an allowance of holidays for adult male operatives ? "—we would answer that, subject to the exceptions recommended in para. 18 of our report, provision should be made in the Act for securing to male adult operatives the same holidays as have been recommended above for women and children. Our reasons for making this recommendation are—

(1) that, if there is one point on which Indian operatives are practically unanimous, it is demanding that this concession shall be granted to them ;

(2) that it is a fact that a weekly holiday is now given in a large proportion of the factories in India, while the remaining factories given at least two holidays in the month ;

(3) that the Factory Commission of 1875 made a modified recommendation to this effect, and two members of the Commission of 1884 wrote a separate note advocating the weekly holiday, and showing that if there was unanimity or nearly so on any one point in that enquiry, it was that one day's rest in seven should be allowed to all mill-hands, male and female ;

(4) that the Committee of medical experts appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the health and condition of the mill operatives in the City of Bombay, reported " that further, in the interest of the general health of the operatives, it should be compulsory to allow certain periods of rest in the day and a certain fixed number of holidays (say, four) per month."

(5) In conclusion we may say that the millowners of Bombay have offered through the Millowners' Association to accept the rule that there shall be a weekly holiday (*vide* copy of a letter given by Mr Lokhanday in the Appendix).

18. Exceptions to be made for Certain Factories.—It will be necessary to provide for exceptions to any general law granting a day of rest in respect to work which for technical reasons, necessitates continuous production, or which supplies the public with articles of necessity that must be made from day to day. Exceptions must also be made for work which by its nature cannot be carried on except at stated seasons or times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces.

19. The Day of Rest Should be Sunday.—If one day of rest in seven is granted, the operatives in all the provinces visited by us desire that it shall be one fixed day in the week, that all the factories shall be closed on the same day, and that the law shall fix Sunday as the day of rest. We observe that in the Bill before the Legislative Council, no mention is made of Sunday, and we suppose that a reference to a Sunday holiday was omitted in consideration of the fact that the intentions of the British Government might be mistaken in appointing the Christian Sabbath as the day of rest. After a careful enquiry on this point from all the operatives we have examined, we have come to the conclusion that they ask that Sunday should be the day fixed for the holiday, because it is the most convenient day for meeting their friends who are employed in other mercantile establishments and Government offices, where a Sunday holiday has always been the rule. As a fact, the holidays now given to them are given on Sundays. Speaking for ourselves as members of the principal religious communities of this country, we give it as our opinion that there is no possibility of the motives of the Government being misunderstood if it should choose to select Sunday as the lawful day of rest. There is no question here of preference on religious grounds. Ever since the British Government has been established in India, the people of this country have been accustomed to consider Sunday as the most convenient day of rest. No other day could now be selected which would not cause the greatest inconvenience to all concerned.

20. Indian Festival Holidays.—In regard to the Indian festivals, which are kept as holidays in factories, we recommend that the occupier of a factory should, if he desires it, be allowed by law to work his factory on the Sunday following a festival holiday. We do not think, however, that when two festival holidays are given in one week, the two following Sundays should be working days. There are, we believe, only two or three festivals in the year on which more than one day's holiday is given. In advocating, therefore, that the holidays in one week should only affect the Sunday following, we are not likely to cause any serious loss to the owners of factories.

21. Sunday a Complete Day of Rest.—During our enquiries we have found that in a large number of factories, especially those connected with the cotton industry, it is usual to require the operatives to attend the mill on holidays for the purpose of cleaning the machinery. The mill-hands are ordinarily employed on these occasions from early morning until 10 or 11 a.m., and this without any remuneration. This the operatives consider a hardship. There is no doubt that, although the work is light, the mere fact of having to attend at the factory takes away from them the enjoyment of the day of rest, and prevents the operative from spending his holiday in taking change of air and visiting his friends and relatives. If it is granted that one day of rest in seven is necessary, it should, in our opinion, be a complete holiday. To make it a complete holiday, legislation is necessary, as proprietors are not likely to act on general recommendations on this subject.

It is not for us to suggest when the cleaning of machinery, which is now done on Sundays, should be undertaken ; but we may mention that in those factories which now give a complete day of rest on Sundays, the machinery is stopped on Saturday afternoons for cleaning. In Bombay, where the mills will be chiefly affected by any legislation on the point, it is the practice to clean the machinery only twice a month. Supposing that it takes two or even three hours to clean machinery, the loss of time and work that would be entailed would be four to six hours in a month. It may be possible to time during the month ; but if it is not possible to do this, make up it does not seem to us a loss so serious as to prejudice the passing of a measure which is of such great importance to the comfort and well-being of the mill-hands. An exception will have to be made in regard to the employment of artificers who are on Sundays engaged in overhauling the machinery and undertaking repairs.

22. A General working Day for Adult Males not Required.—In regard to the question—" Do the male operatives desire that a general working day shall be fixed by law ? "—we would reply that, taking the evidence obtained by us as a whole, the operatives desire that the present working day—daylight to dusk—should be continued. Some intelligent millhands have no doubt, expressed a wish to have fixed hours ; but others—and these are the poorer operatives—object very decidedly to any alteration in the present arrangement which is likely to reduce their wages.

23. General Working Day Not Demanded Nor Advisable.—To the enquiry—" If this change is not desired by the operatives themselves, do the conditions under which they work demand that it should be adopted ?"—we give it as our opinion that there is nothing in the conditions under which Indian operatives work which calls for any legislative restrictions as to the hours an adult male may choose to work. Nor can we conceive any conditions which can ever call for State interference in this matter. The operatives of India are at present too ignorant to appreciate the full significance of this step which threatens to deprive them of what has always been considered the inalienable right of every man to do what he may please with his time, and which has hitherto left him to be the best judge of what is necessary for his health and requirements. If the Indian operative is too ignorant to appreciate the great issue involved in this question, his English fellow-workman is not. The mill-hands who work in similar textile manufactures it England have declared in a very emphatic manner that they will have no interference in the hours they choose to work, and, rather than submit to any restrictions on this subject, will sever their connection with the other labour unions which are now advocating the eight hours' movement. Taking all these reasons into consideration, the Government would not, in our opinion, be justified in legislating in this matter.

24. Bombay Mill-Hands' Request for Fixed Hours.—We should mention that we have discussed with the President of the Mill-Hands' Association the request made in the petition of the mill-hands of Bombay (*vide* Appendix) that the mills should commence work at 6-30 and cease at sunset. We were informed that the main reason for this request was the hardship experienced by the operatives in not knowing when a factory was about to start work. The use of the steam whistle being prohibited by the Municipality, and there being no public clocks in the quarter of the town occupied by operatives, they are unable to tell the time, or to, guess how long it is from daylight. In this uncertainty and to avoid being late, they often find themselves arriving at the mill long before it begins work. Those operatives who are too early may, we are informed be found lying about the approaches to the mill sleeping. It was to avoid this serious disturbance of rest that the mill-hands and their advisers thought Government should legislate for a fixed hour of beginning work. We have already said that we have come to the conclusion that the operatives as a body are satisfied with the present hours of work—daylight to dusk—but in our opinion steps should be taken to find a solution for the difficulty above referred to, as it is undoubtedly a serious evil that operatives who work such long hours should not enjoy every moment of sleep and rest that they can get. In the concluding part of our report we offer a suggestion for obviating this difficulty which we recommend to the favourable notice of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

25. Compulsory Stoppage of Work for a Midday Recess.—The next point on which we were required to make an enquiry is stated in clause (6) as follows :—" Do the male operatives desire that there should a compulsory stoppage of work at a fixed time of the day, and, if so, of what length, and should there be an exception in the case of men who work by shifts or sets ? "—We answer this question in the affirmative, and say that the male operatives do desire legislation on this point, and that the majority would be content with a recess of half an hour if they could get a *full* half-hour

The evidence taken by us shows that nearly every factory, which does not work by shifts or sets, stops its machinery for a certain time at about midday for periods varying from 15 minutes to one hour. Some factories give a whole hour's recess. Most of the Bombay mills profess to give half an hour in their rules ; but in many cases, either from selfish motives or for the purpose of getting the operatives up to their work in time, the gong or whistle for re-commencing work is sounded ten or fifteen minutes before the full half hour has expired. The half hour's recess allowed by the rules thus becomes one of 15 or 20 minutes only. The operatives naturally feel aggrieved at this, and they ask in their pitition (*vide* Appendix) that Government should interfere and fix a recess of half an hour by law. In our opinion the request is a reasonable one, which will not injuriously affect millowners. We, therefore, recommend that between the hours of 12 and 1 p. m. every factory not working on the shift-system and not obliged for technical reasons, to work continuously, should be required to stop its machinery for full thirty minutes. It should further be provided that it shall not be lawful to recall the operatives to work by sounding a whistle or gong or by any other means, before that period has actually expired, nor should the recess be allowed to be curtailed by any system entailing a delay in their passing in and out of the factory. While no interference in regard to mills working from daylight to dusk on the shift-system would appear to be necessary, we find that many of these mills are adopting artificial light by which the work of the last shift, which should run from 12 to 6 p. m., is prolonged often up to 8 or 9 p. m. In these cases, as a fact, some internal is given ; but it, may be necessary, perhaps, once for all, to lay down that no operative shall work for seven hours continuously without a recess of half an hour. Such a general regulation ought to be sufficient to control those factories which may at any future time try to take advantage of their operatives in this matter.

26. Frequent Intervals of Rest Usually Taken by Operatives During Working Hours.—Some remarks are necessary in regard to the latter portion of the last question—" If the change is not desired by the operatives themselves, do the condition under which they work demand that there should be a compulsory stoppage of labour, and if so, in what manner should it be provided for ?"—We have already stated that the operatives desire that there shall be a compulsory stoppage. It may be worth while here to refer again to the opinion expressed by the Bombay Medical Committee, and given above in paragraph 17, where they recommend that it should be made compulsory to allow certain periods of rest during the day. Our enquiry has shown that beyond the half hour in the middle of the day no other compulsory time for rest is required, because the operatives in all the provinces visited by us are, without exception, in the habit of going out at odd times for five or ten minutes for all sorts of purposes. We have ourselves seen them engaged in drinking water, washing, smoking, and looking about. Millowners of most mills are liberal in regard to this point, and in many instances employ extra hands to relieve the workmen who want to go out on these occasions. In addition to this, the *joriwalla*, or fellow-worker, can always be relied upon to do his mate's work during these short spells of rest. In factories where for technical reasons, the machinery cannot be stopped, it will be the duty of the Local Inspector of Factories to see that each operative gets his half-hour's rest.

27. General Suggestions Made for the Benefit of Operatives.—It would be a matter for deep regret if, with such exceptional opportunities for learning the wishes and requirements of operatives, we concluded our labours without referring to those points which, although they cannot be considered subjects for legislation, are nevertheless of sufficent importance to the mill-hands, and therefore deserving the attention of Government and the sympathetic consideration of the employers of factory labour :—

(1.) Reference has been made in paragraph 21 of this report to the the great inconvenience experienced by the operatives of Bombay in finding out the time at which they ought to start for their work. It is obviously impossible that the Bombay Municipality, in the interest of the public, can allow fifty or sixty factories to keep blowing their whistles at odd times between 4 and 6 a. m. On the other hand, to deprive the operatives of all chance of warning as to the time is a great hardship to 40,000 or 50,000 of the rate payers of the Municipality. We would suggest that the Municipality should allow that kind of whistle which causes the least annoyance to be used once in the morning for each manufacturing centre in Bombay. The Millowners' Association, might fix on the mill which would be the most convenient one for using this whistle for the whole neighbourhood. If a proper calendar showing the hours of daylight was used, and this warning whistle sounded half an hour or three-quarters of an hour, or even one hour, before the beginning of work, it would meet the necessities of the mill-hands and give them what they greatly want now—the exact time at which the mill will begin work. The Municipality might, with such an arrangement, allow even a second whistle to be sounded five minutes before the mills commence work, but this does not appear so essential as the first warning.

(2) In their petition to Government, the mill-hands of Bombay have asked that they should be paid their monthly wages on the 15th of the month following that for which it is due. In our opinion, this is a moderate and just request. It still allows the employers to keep 15 days' pay in hand, while it saves the operative the ruinous interest he now has to pay to the money-lenders and grain merchants. While the millowners save 5 or 6 per cent. per annum on this money, the operatives lose from 50 to 100 per cent. on the wages they have actually earned. It only requires the millowners to observe a general rule on the subject to have this grievance removed.

(3) In the petition above referred to, the mill-hands ask that operatives injured, either temporarily or permanently, by the machinery should be provided for. In regard to this subject we find that in most of the large factories it is the practice to allow the injured man either the whole or half his pay during the time he is under treatment. In some factories the philanthropic owners have started a provident fund into which they credit all fines realized from the workmen and all salaries unpaid from any cause. From this fund operatives disabled by injury or disease are supported in comfortable circumstances. We commend this subject to the favourable consideration of employers.

(4) If our suggestion that children should be employed as half-timers is adopted, it will be found most important to provide some means of instruction during two or three of the spare hours that the children are off work. It is not for us to discuss here the advantages of elementary education, and general control and supervision of the rising generation of operatives. These are too obvious to require any advocacy from us : what we would say is, that Local Governments and Municipalities should meet mill-owners half-way, and do, as is done in regard to children under other circumstances, contribute half the cost of teaching factory children. Supposing, for instance, that a mill employing 100 children spends Rs. 16 a month for two teachers, the Municipality or Government should double this subscription and provide two more teachers. Looking at it from a pecuniary point of view, the expenditure is so trifling that we cannot doubt that schools would be started without delay in connection with all mills employing a large number of children. It was not to be expected that schools started under the present circumstances could be a success. For it is impossible that a tired and jaded child can work his brain to any useful purpose after his body has been thoroughly worn out with physical exertion.

5. The operatives are unanimous in thinking that something ought to be done to provide them with medical advice and medicines at the factory. When a man is employed from dawn to dusk he has no time to go to the charitable dispensary for medical aid. This is a matter of considerable importance in a trophical country, where people of all classes are liable to suffer from what at first are slight ailments due to climatic causes, but which, if they are not brought under early treatment and cured, pass on to fatal forms of disease. Happily, we find in most of the mills about Calcutta and some in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Cawnpore, that millowners have already provided for medical advice and treatment for their operatives. We desire to bring this subject to the consideration of these employers of factory labour who have not yet adopted a dispensary system. The cost is trifling, whereas the benefit to the health of the operatives, and therefore to their power of work, is very great. In this connection we ought to mention that we have been supplied by Dr. B. S. Shroff with a pamphlet advocating a scheme for the provident and medical relief of millhands in Bombay. We commend this subject to the notice of millowners and to those interested in the welfare of the operatives.

28. Local Representatives of the Operatives.—We cannot conclude our report without thanking Messrs. Lokhanday, Framjee, and Ghose, who were appointed to assist in our work, for the great help that we have received from them in our enquiry and for the trouble they have taken to find witnesses and obtain other information for us. We would especially mention here the services of Mr. Narayan Meghaji Lokhanday, the President of the Mill-Hands' Association, who worked earnestly both in Bombay and Ahmedabad, and has always presented his views on the questions we have been considering with moderations and fairness. We would also mention the services of Mr. S. P. Kelkar, and missionary of the Prarthana Samaj, who takes an interest in the welfare of the operatives of Bombay and who took the trouble to bring witnesses before us and to place his experience of their wants and wishes at our disposal.

29. In conclusion, we hope we may be allowed to say that we have been profoundly impressed with the vast and far-reaching benefits which the people of India are deriving from the development and prosperity of the great industries which we have seen on our tour through the country. It would, in our judgment be a great calamity if by any injudicious recommendations or unnecessary restrictions the prosperity of those industries was endangered.—We have, &c.,

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, President,
PIYARI MOHAN MUKHARJI,
SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,
MUHAMMAD HUSAIN,
Members.

NOTE BY MR. SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE.

I sign the above Report, subject to one reservation, I entirely disagree with the recommedation to permit women to work in factories for more than 11 hours in a day under circumstances such as are found to exist in the cotton mills of Ahmedabad. In England, it was not until power was employed to move, spinning frames and afterwards looms that the evils of excessive labour became painfully evident. Hence legislation there had first to deal with spinning and weaving factories moved by power (*vide* Redgrave's Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, page 3.) We find evils like these prevailing in Ahmedabad, but instead of nipping them in the bud, and thereby preventing their growth and expansion into other parts of India, the Report proposes to tolerate them, by permitting women, under sanction of the Local Goverment, to work beyond the maximum of 11 hours, now proposed to be fixed by law, that is, to labour as long as the male operatives, and at as heavy a task from 12 to 14 hours per day.

If this recommendation is adopted, the intention to restrain factory women from overwork will be frustrated ; and, further, the proposed exemption will be wrong in principle. The millowners of Ahmedabad may or may not carry out the threat of dismissing all women from employment, when they are prohibited, owing to a Legislative Act, from working the same period of time as adult males. But I do not see why the excellent system of working by shifts prevailing in Calcutta should not be adopted in Ahmedabad, instead of the present method. By this shift-system a factory may work continuously for 12 to 14 hours, yet a woman's work can be limited from nine to 10½ hours during the day without any difficulty.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE.

Calcutta, the 13th November, 1890.

THE CHIN COUNTRY.

A FORT WHITE, telegram of Sunday evening, the telegraph wire was cut the other night between No. 4 and No. 5 Stockades, and about two miles of it carried off. The offenders are probably Kanhows but nothing is known for certain. The Seyins are quite quiet and busily engaged in rebuilding their villages and in trading. Numbers come in daily and there is quite a flourishing bazaar held just outside the stockade. General Stewart, Commanding in Burma, and General Graham, Commanding the Myingyan district, have arrived at Kalemyo and will probably be here to-morrow. They will inspect the site for the new post at No. 5 Stockade and issue the necessary orders to commence work. It has

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

COLONEL NAIRNE may be considered exceptionally fortunate, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*. With his good war record he would have become a Major-General under any circumstances. But as it is, he succeeds to a seniority vacancy within two months of a new system coming in, and goes over the heads of no fewer than 83 officers who stand senior to him in columns 56-62 of the monthly *Army List*, not to mention Staff Corps Colonels whose names are not found there. Colonel Nairne was promoted to a Brevet Colonelcy, May 1, 1884, and he passes to the establishment before all Colonels who received the rank between June 30, 1881, and May 11, 1884, nine of those whom he supersedes being officers of his own arm on the Imperial List. It may be explained that there is no undue favour shown, as it is a purely seniority arrangement, Colonel Nairne being an ex-Indian gunner, and taking his promotion according to seniority on his own list. These were the terms of the amalgamation.

It is denied at the War Office that there is any intention of withdrawing the magazine rifle. Looking at the matter from a purely trade point of view, such a step would be felt severely in Birmingham, where the manufacture of a new service gun means steady employment, directly or indirectly, for some 2,000 or 3,000 people over a period of perhaps five or six years. "Already," *Iron* says, "about a thousand persons are engaged on the magazine rifle at the Birmingham Small-Arms Factory and at the Government establishments in the same locality; while perhaps as many more are connected with the preparation of the barrels, materials, machinery, and ammunition. A considerable number of operatives also are employed in the manufacture of this gun at the Government factory at Enfield and at the works of the London Small-Arms Company. At the factory of the Birmingham Small-Arms Company alone, 500 finished magazine rifles a week are being turned out, and the number will probably soon be increased to 1,000. Probably twice as many more are being produced at the Government factories at Enfield and Sparkbrook, and if to this is added the output of the London Small-Arms Factory, the combined production means about 2,000 rifles a week, which would represent an expenditure of some £45,000 or £50,000 a month. Moreover, in some of these cases contracts have been entered into extending over several years. Under the foregoing circumstances, the manufacturers hold it to be satisfactory that up to the present they have received no official confirmation of the rumour."

Although the French press announces that Tonquin is peaceful, the task of the military and civil population there is not easy. The *Tablettes des Deux Charentes* report that bands of pillagers numbering 300 or 400 go about robbing and murdering where they can. Within the last few months M M. Dujeu, Belmouet, Calmilatos, Margaine, and others have been either killed or wounded, and, in a recent affair at Cao-Bang, Sub-Lieutenant Audubert lost his life. Not long ago, also, the Annamites engaged near Dong Trien on the Phu-Lang-Thuon railway were attacked, and one shot in the thigh and another in the arm. General Bichot has received instructions from the Governor-General not to make any fresh propositions for the Cross of the Legion of Honour for *faits de guerre* in order, says the *Tablettes*, that it may not be said in France: "*Faits de guerre*! Then there is fighting still in Tonquin!"

The Bellona, sister ship to the Barham, was tried the week the mail left in the North Sea at various speeds. Starting at a low rate of revolutions and a very small artificial pressure of air in the stokeholds, she was worked up gradually to a speed of 19 knots, which was attained without any unsatisfactory results to the machinery or boilers. One would think it would be wise, knowing the inherent weakness both of hull and engines, to be satisfied with this, but the Admiralty have ordered the ship to be tried at full power, and the boilers to be tested to the utmost. The probable effect will be that they will be ruined for life. As M. Weyl says, in the last number of *Le Yatch*, "The conditions of trial imposed on modern vessels are such that the boilers are three-quarters worn out before ever they go on active service." A party of officers and men are to be sent from Portsmouth to the Tyne to be present at these trials *a outrance*, but whether to render assistance or gain experience, observes the *Globe's* correspondent, I cannot say.

A fine large cruiser, of the Piemonte type, but an improvement on that ship in many ways, recently completed as a speculation by the Elswick firm, has been sold to the Argentine Government. She is named somewhat eccentrically, the "25th May," on which date, 1862, there was held at Buenos Ayres an International Congress, the memory of which it is, I suppose, considered desirable to perpetuate, as historical landmarks are scarce in that rather volatile Republic. The cruiser, however, managed a full power trial at 23 knots with great ease, and it is not altogether a subject for congratulation that unimportant States like Argentine can afford themselves the luxury of a fighting ship of a speed so far beyond anything we have in our Navy. Perhaps the reason is that they deny themselves the luxury of such an Admiralty as ours.

The two useful ironclads Dreadnought and Agamemnon are to be recommissioned at Malta this month. It was at one time intended that the Dreadnought, at all events, should go home, as her boilers are showing signs of wear. It is, however, understood that with such repairs as can be effected by the staff of Malta Dockyard, she may be relied upon as a trustworthy ship for the next two years at least. The Orontes, after the injuries to one of her boilers have been repaired, will probably take out the reliefs for the crews of these ships, and bring home the time-expired officers and men. Few ships have had such hard times of it as the Agamemnon during the Zanzibar, blockade—a duty for which she was wholly unfitted.

In relation to the report which has been spread as to the prospective substitution of bronze for steel in the German artillery, we find a statement in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Munich that the Spandau foundry has long been engaged in the construction and trial of bronze field-guns. Some of these trials, we learn, have been made in presence of the Emperor. General von Leczynski, commanding the 9th Corps, had trials made before the manœuvres of a complete field battery tubed with bronze, and these pieces were for the first time put to the test of practical experience during the manœuvres of that corps. Further, we are told by the same journal that the factory will at once proceed with the manufacture of bronze guns, and that soon each regiment will receive an experimental battery. Owing to the ductility and elasticity of the metal, it is said that bronze guns would never burst suddenly, but would show their dangerous condition by cracks and flaws on the surface.

M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, has communicated the report of the Committee upon the formation of a French Colonial army. The report advocates the creation of special Colonial troops, to be formed into a distinct army corps.

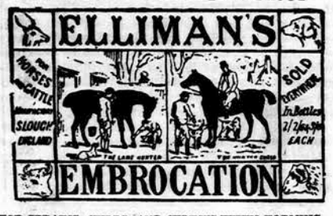
The case of "Mitchell *vs.* Regina" came before the Law courts again on the 7th ult. Mr. J. D. O'Flynn applied to their Lordships in the Queen's Bench for a "Mandamus *vs.* the Lords of the Treasury," to show cause why, when Parliament voted ample funds to pay Major-General Mitchel, R.E., his compensation money on retirement, the War Office not only withheld the payment, but returned a large surplus to the Treasury. The sums returned were £25,720 and £31,300. Their Lordships held that the gallant officer's affivadit did not disclose sufficient facts to warrant the issue of a mandamus against the Treasury; but they held that the application could be renewed in the form of an application for a mandamus against the Secretary of State for War. Mr. O'Flynn intimated his intention to renew the application at an early date. Grave constitutional issues are at stake. The plaintiff originally applied to the War Office and Treasury for money guaranteed to him by Royal Warrant. Failing to obtain any satisfactory reply, he petitioned the Queen, who endorsed his petition with her own sign-manual "Let right be done;" but the War Office eluded a trial by the side wind of a demurer, thereby practically rendering the "Petition of Right Act, July, 1860," null and void. The War Office have also rejected the advice of the Attorney-General and the Duke of Cambridge to settle the matter. Under the circumstances General Mitchel is determined to carry the matter on.

Sir Evelyn Wood, who has done much since his assumption of the command at Aldershot to reduce the number of guards and sentries, has just issued a strict order to the effect that no work is to be done in the offices on Sundays that can be postponed without prejudice to the public service. Only letters marked "pressing" are to be registered, while on Saturdays the offices are to be closed at 2 instead of 4, thus conferring a great boon on a large number of the staff of clerks employed.

WHEN you want to look on the bright side of things, use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the laundry. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

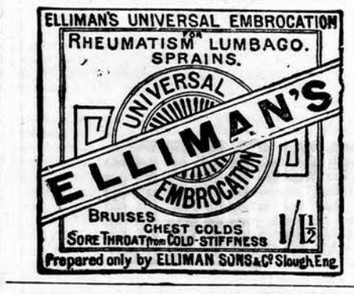
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.
SIR.—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S Glove-fitting CORSET Trade Mark.

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
Approved by the whole polite world.
ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
NINE FIRST MEDALS.
Manufacturers:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

IMPROVES	... Complexions.
PREVENTS	... Fever.
PREVENTS	... Sea Sickness.
CURES ...	... Skin Diseases.
CURES ...	... Liver Affections
CURES ...	... Rheumatism.
CURES ...	... Indigestion.
CURES ...	... Headache.
CURES ...	... Biliousness.

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH improves the Complexion.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Indigestion.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Biliousness.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Headache.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Rheumatism.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Skin & Liver Affections.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH prevents Fever.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Loss of Appetite.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH a boon to Ladies.
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH invaluable in every Nursery.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA.
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle, including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c.)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow street.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

} Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."
—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.
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LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.
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Improved Patent Consolidated
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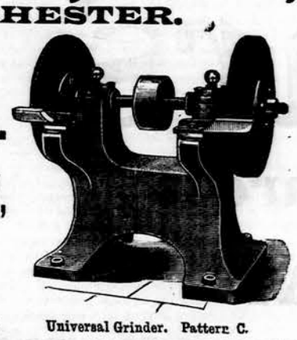
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.



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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering walls, &c. &c.
THE CAMPBELL TILE Co
SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
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A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
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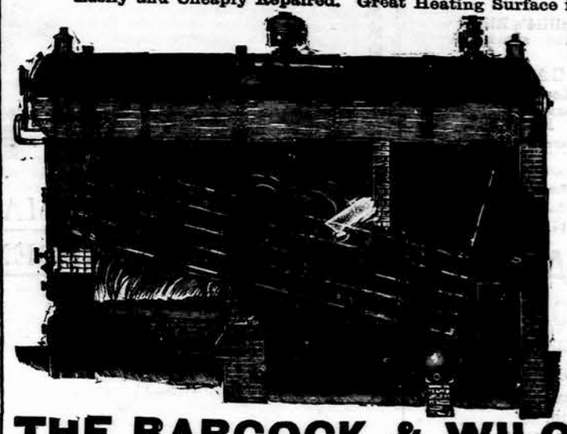
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



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Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

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European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
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For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
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CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

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Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.
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Agents—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
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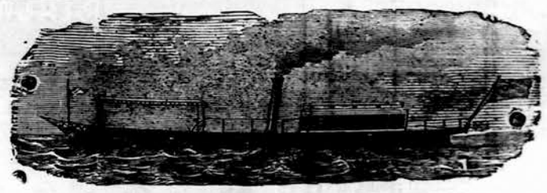
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.



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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.
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Dr GUILLIÉ'S
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have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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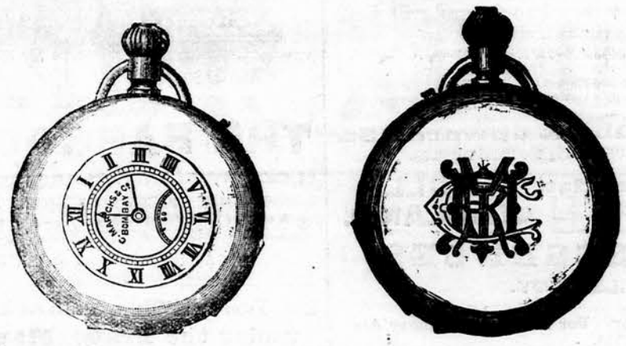
The Best and Purest Cocoa.

HIGH CLASS
ENGLISH MADE
PRESENTATION WATCHES



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Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, ¾ plate, chronometer balance, isochronous hair-spring, jewelled in 19 jewels, 2¼ oz. gold highly finished case: a magnificent watch.

	Rs.
1st quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	460
Ditto Crystal Face	420
1st Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	350
Ditto Crystal Face	320
2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	210
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Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, best lever movement, compensation balance, full plate, fully jewelled, in Sterling Silver solid case, highly finished.

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Ditto Crystal Face	130
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Solid 18-carat Gold Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 140.
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MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
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Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa puts claims at once that it is not pure.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

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Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

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"SATIN POLISH."
FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste
TRADE MARK
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Trade Mark WW
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the fresh Batch of Arab Horses per s. s. "Bagdad" from Bussorah.
Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Polo Ponies and Galloways, &c.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
BOMBAY, 21st November 1890.

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1889,
GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.
The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 6d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store throughout the Australian Colonies.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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